PigCom User Manual

Version 1.90

Written by
ACMC
Technical Team

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Introduction

PigCom Version 1.90 is designed to keep records and report on the physical performance of the herd. PigCom can be used for anything from a single herd/farm to multiple herds/farms. Currently, PigCom will not detail or report on financial performance other than reporting on feed costs.

PigCom is a program built around Microsoft's SQL Server. It uses Microsoft Access as the user interface. Throughout this manual, a certain level of computer literacy is assumed. Some notes on the general use of Windows and Access are included where they are of relevance to PigCom.

Installation

There are currently two types of PigCom installation packages available. Both install the same basic packages, the difference being which version of the packages are installed.

The original Installation (available up to version 1.73 only) runs on older software components using Microsoft SQL 2000 Desktop Engine and Microsoft Access XP (2002) Runtime. The later installation package installs Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 and Microsoft Access 2010 runtime. There are three versions of the later package available to choose from depending on the installation environment (see table below).

	Version of MS Office already installed on target PC	
Version of MS Windows on target PC	MS Office 32-bit 2000/XP/2002/2003/2007/2010	MS Office 64-bit 2010
Windows NT/2000/XP 32bit	Old install (V1.73 only)	
Windows Vista/7/8 32bit	32bit New Install	
Windows Vista/7/8 64bit	64-32bit New Install	64bit New Install

If carrying out a fresh installation, you will need an installation disc/download that will install all the necessary programs. It is advised that you also have Microsoft Snapshot Viewer and WinZip installed on your PC also. These are available to install from the installation CD or can be downloaded from the PigCom website. If installing from the CD, double click on snpvw.exe, for Snapshot, or winzip90.exe, for WinZip, and follow the on screen instructions.

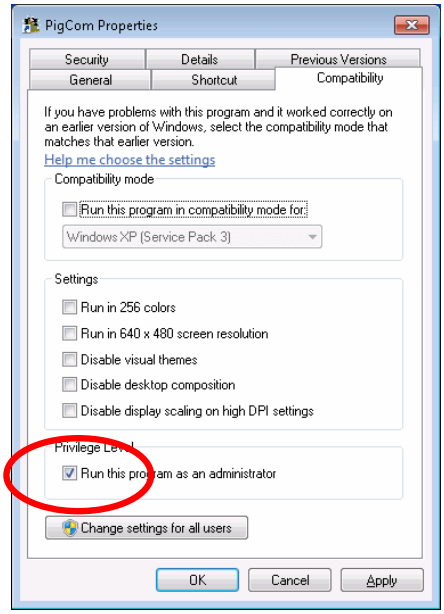
Having installed PigCom and its supporting programs, you may be in one of two positions:

- Ready to enter data into a blank database.
- Already have existing data converted to use with PigCom.

If you have been supplied with a PigCom data file containing your own data, you need to copy this file into the PigCom folder BEFORE you start PigCom. The default folder should be either **C:\Program Files\PigCom** (Windows NT/2000/XP version) or
C:\ACMC\PigCom (Windows Vista/7/8 version)
This location should already contain a blank data file called PCM_DBSQL.mdf. When you copy your own data into this file, Windows will ask whether you want to overwrite the existing file, which you do, so click on ok.

Starting PigCom for the first Time

Before starting PigCom for the first time, users of the new installation (i.e. users on Windows Vista/Win7/Win8) should first alter the properties of the shortcut which starts PigCom to "Run as Administrator". To alter the setting, right-click the "PigCom" desktop icon and select the "properties" of the shortcut. Make sure that the Privilege level on the Compatibility tab is ticked to "run this program as an administrator".


PigCom Properties
Security
Details
Previous Versions
General
Shortcut
Compatibility
If you have problems with this program and it worked correctly on an earlier version of Windows, select the compatibility mode that matches that earlier version.
Help me choose the settings
Compatibility mode
Run this program in compatibility mode for:
Windows XP (Service Pack 3)
Settings
Run in 256 colors
Run in 640 x 480 screen resolution
Disable visual themes
Disable desktop composition
Disable display scaling on high DPI settings
Privilege Level
Run this program as an administrator
Change settings for all users
OK
Cancel
Apply

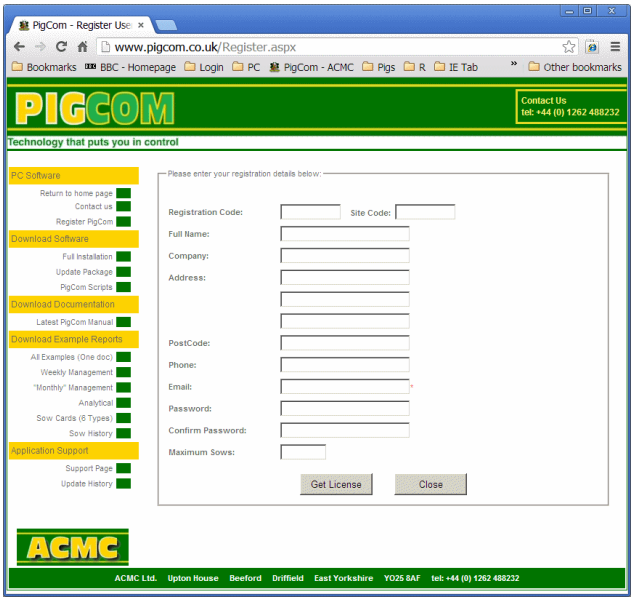
If during the following licensing process you get a warning

Unable to Create Key

This means PigCom is unable to access the registry of the computer and would indicate that the program is not running as an administrator.

Licensing PigCom with an Internet connection

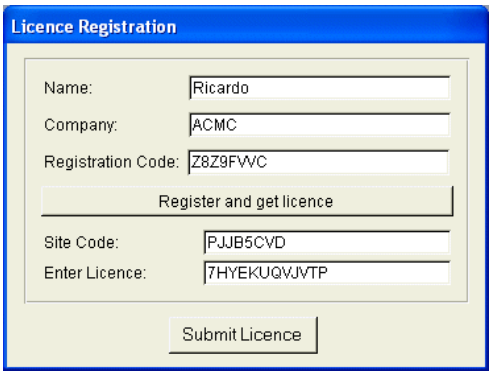
When you received PigCom, you should have also received a registration code provided by ACMC (on a label on the CD box or via e-mail etc.). If you start PigCom, it will load, find the licence is missing, and prompt you to enter your details. If you enter your details (Name & Company) along with the registration code into the form and click the [Register and get licence], PigCom will attempt to connect to the internet and take you to the PigCom registration page. Already filled in from the details you have provided are the Name and Company details. Please fill in the address details etc. and provide a contact e-mail address so that we can contact you regarding updates to PigCom etc.



You will also be asked to create a password, keep a note of this password as this, in conjunction with your e-mail address, will allow you access to the PigCom users website.

The number of sows provided at registration sets the number of current breeding females allowed on the system before the licence will prevent the program from operating. It is important that this value is set at a realistic value as PigCom will not run if you set this value too low, and with too high a value, you will receive a larger invoice for use of PigCom than necessary!

When you submit this data, the next page that appears will have your licence code. Copy this from the web page and paste/type this in CAPITALS to the Licence Registration form on PigCom where it says 'Enter Licence' and press [Submit Licence].

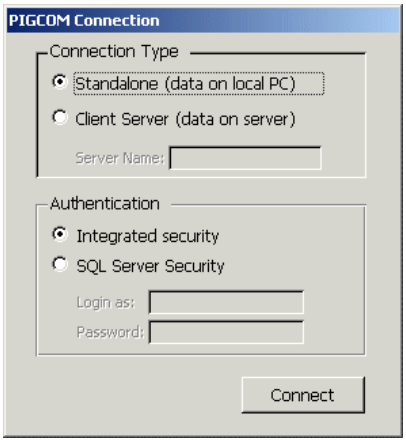


Licensing PigCom without an Internet connection

If you do not have a valid internet connection on the same PC as PigCom, when you click the [Register and get licence] button, whilst it will fail to connect to the internet, PigCom will return a site code (see picture above). You can simply make a note of the EXACT name, company, registration code, and Site code and either visit (or get someone else to visit) http://www.pedsys.com/pigcom/pcmlogin.asp and enter the data exactly as you did in PigCom to get the site code (failure to do this will result in an invalid licence code being obtained). Alternatively contact Edward Sutcliffe at ACMC (+44 1262 488232) or Mike Francis at Pedigree Systems (+44 1422 843 975) and they will enter your details for you and provide you with a licence code. If possible, fax your details to ACMC +44 1262 488192 as this prevents incorrectly taking details over the phone. If you require this service, a blank form is provided in the Appendix for you to complete and fax/post to ACMC.

N.B. For this to work correctly, you must enter the same details and have the same site code displayed as you had originally. The Licence code is only valid for the week it was obtained so please enter as soon as you receive this.

Once successfully licensed, PigCom will ask you to confirm the connection. For the majority of users (non networked systems) this will be 'standalone' and 'integrated security'. Once passed this screen, there will be a slight delay whilst your data file is loaded.



Resetting of License

If the license of PigCom needs upgrading before the expiry date has been reached, for example the number of sows has increased over the next herd size threshold, then the license can be reset using this function.

Upgrading

If you are upgrading to a newer version of PigCom, the new version will be supplied in a WinZip compressed file (e.g. downloaded from the internet or on a CD). First backup your data to a known location on your hard drive (see backup section on page 117). Then exit from PigCom if it is already open. Open the file in WinZip and extract the contents to the PigCom Directory. There should be a file 'PCM_CS.adp' which is the upgraded PigCom program along with multiple files with the general name V1.XX.

You will be asked whether you want to overwrite files with the extracted ones. Again answer Yes.

On starting PigCom, you will have to confirm your connection details, and there will be a slight delay whilst the upgrade is applied.

You should now see the main menu with the current version number on the front.

The version number appears here
If you don't see the current version number, please contact ACMC.

Language

The language used in the menus and reports of PigCom can be customised. A variety of different languages are preloaded into PigCom to allow the user to quickly change the language of the display.

The language can be changed by clicking on the Utilities option.

Click the Select Language option and then click the required language from the subsequent box.

PigCom Set-up

Navigation through the menus in PigCom is intuitive, with all data entry and reporting screens grouped together by their related function, e.g. weekly data entry is grouped together, as is monthly data entry. All menus are laid out in a common form and data entry screens have similar functions.

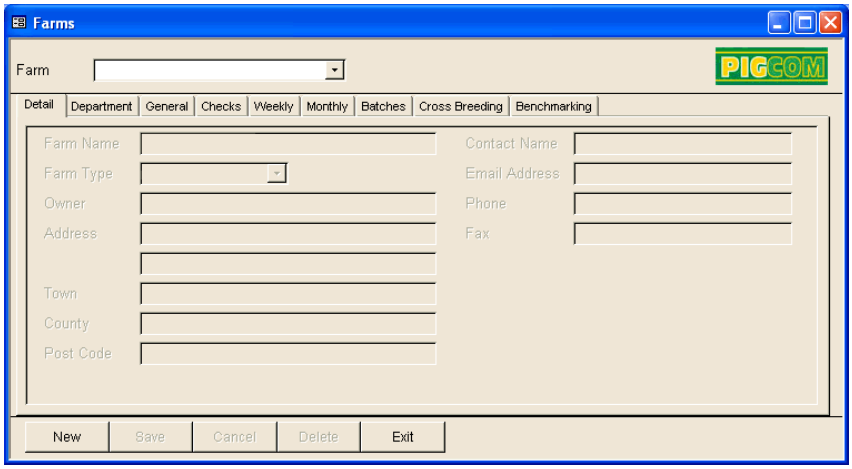
Setting up for first use

When you first start PigCom or add a new farm, you will need to set up the farm specific parameters. Click [Farms] and then select [New] to set up the first/additional farm. You will be prompted for the name, and this farm will be created.

Farm Detail

You can then enter owner, address and phone numbers on this first screen.

It is important to set the correct farm type at this stage as it ensures the correct policy for boar use is applied.



If you buy in external AI it is suggested to set up an AI stud as another farm in PigCom. On this unit, you can enter as many AI types as you wish and these can be accessed by all farms. However, this will not artificially increase the boar count on your own farm.

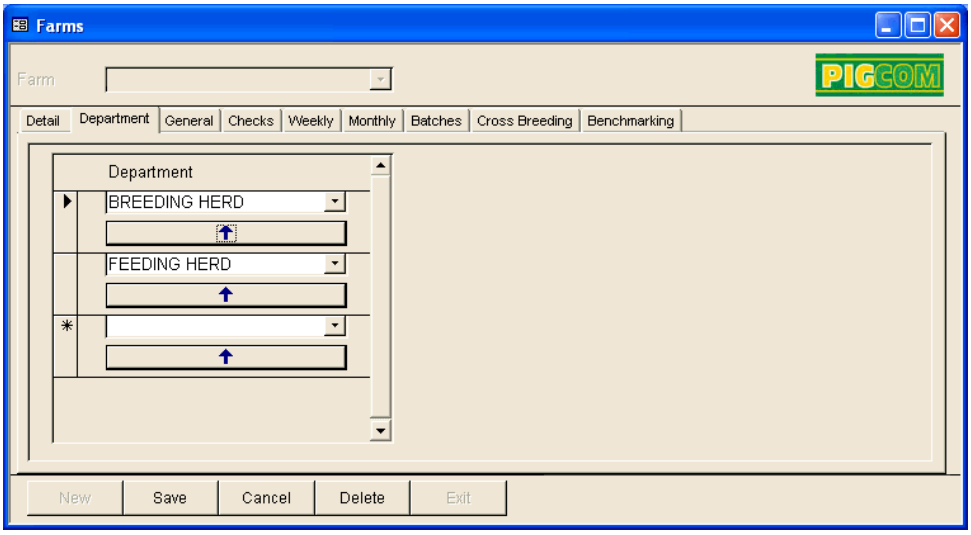
AI Stud - A boar in an AI Stud and marked as 'AI' at entry (can be changed at a later date) will be available for use at any other farm recorded on the system from the date the boar entered the AI stud unit until 7 days after the boar leaves the stud.

Other Farm Types - A boar marked as 'AI' at entry will be assumed to be on farm AI. As such, when entering service details, the service will be defaulted to an AI service. This can be changed at time of entry (see page 19). These boars will not be available to other units for services.

Apart from this distinction, the unit type is used only for reporting purposes (See Consolidation Reports on page 63).

Farm Departments

Within a farm, you may want to keep track of both a rearing herd and finishing herd separately as this may fit into the pig flow between buildings or locations.

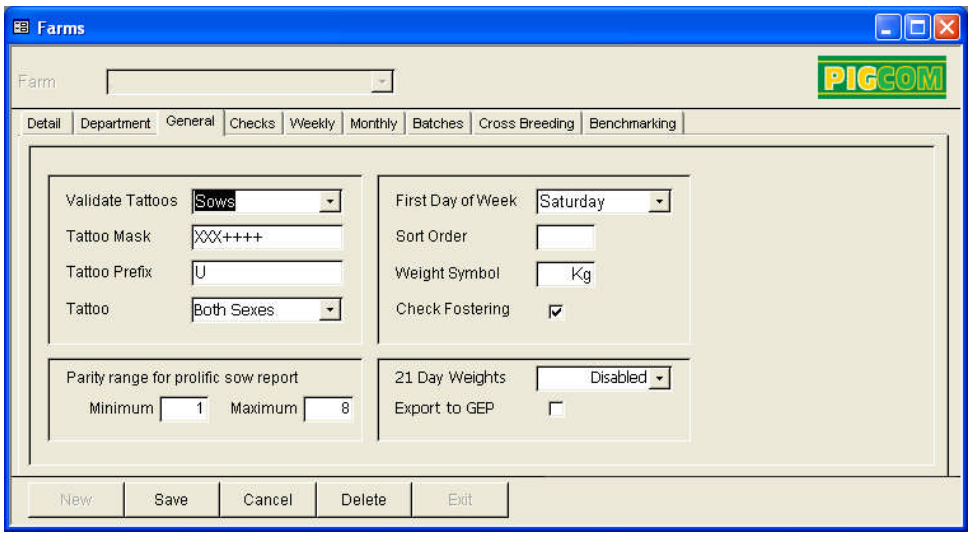


N.B. Having two feeding herd departments (rearing and finishing) requires monthly recording be done for each separately (e.g. stock counts and feed allocation), and inter-department transfers be accurately recorded weekly.

It is therefore advisable to keep the feeding herd department as a whole. You cannot select to have both a feeding herd and additionally a rearing and finishing department; it is a case of deciding which set-up you want and sticking with it!!

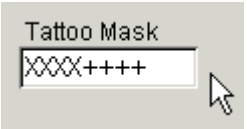
General Farm Set-Up

The general set up page controls data validation and reporting cycles. By using the tattoo mask, if pedigree recording, you can specify a 'tattoo' system that uses a litter tattoo to specify the individual tattoos in the litter. The mask tells PigCom which characters in the tattoo are constant, and which are incremented for individual litter mates.



Tattoo Mask

With a tattoo mask



"X" represents a static character
"+" represents an incremented number

So with a litter number of "PHTE7000" entered for a litter with 5 males and 5 females, 10 piglets would be individually created starting with PHTE7000, PHTE7001, PHTE7002 *etc*., creating first 5 males then 5 females (see farrowing section, page 23). If the litter number entered does not match the tattoo mask, only one record is created and all 10 animals are assigned to this tattoo.

Tattoo

The 'tattoo' field controls what piglets are automatically created. If you just want gilts or boars creating, in the above example only 5 animals would be created of the relevant sex depending on the option set here.

Tattoo Prefix

The tattoo prefix controls the printing of litter prefixes in the Genetic Litter Sow Card. It can also be used for litter tattoo prefix validation in certain circumstances. Please contact Mike Francis at Pedigree Systems (+44 1422 843 975) to turn this option on.

Validate Tattoos

The validation is again only relevant for certain pedigree recording organisations:

Sows – Any sow and boar entered into the breeding herd must already exist as a piglet on PigCom. By using the tattoo and origin, the date of birth and pedigree info is collected and automatically input for the record.

Litters – A litter number must be unique, and piglets automatically created from this litter number must also be unique. If this is not the case, a letter is used as a suffix to ensure uniqueness.

None – No validation of the above. Anything can be entered, and no tattoo need be entered for animals entering the herd. As a litter number is required, if you don't enter one, PigCom uses the sow tag & parity to create one automatically.

For a multiplication unit recorded on the same system as its supplying nucleus unit, sows only can be set to validate new animals entering, but not litter/piglet tattoos, if a non-unique system is employed.

For commercial units, validation should be set to 'None'.

This validation can be switched at any time and only validates data being entered *i.e.* If you switch this, the new validation is not applied to existing data.

First Day of Week

The first day of the week sets the weekly reporting cycle. In this example, reports show data from Saturday to Friday. The weekly reporting therefore default to the weekending date of the last reporting week and thereafter to the last day of the reporting week for any date entered.

Sort Order

The sort order can be used to set the position where units appear within consolidated reports.

Weight Symbol

Sets the symbol used as a unit of weight.

Check Fostering

The Check Fostering box should be ticked, if all fostering is to be recorded on PigCom. At weaning, the number of piglets recorded for each sow is then validated, to ensure the number weaned equals the born alive plus/minus the number fostered on/off and piglet deaths. If fostering is being validated then the sow ID should also be recorded for all piglet deaths.

If recording of fostering and validation at weaning is not required then leave this tick box empty.

21 day weights

Designed for users who are recording 21 day information, this setting enables/disables the '21 Day Info' form in the data entry pages. The function has 3 settings:

Active - When the '21 Day Info' form is displayed, farrowed sows requiring a 21 day litter weight are displayed on the form.

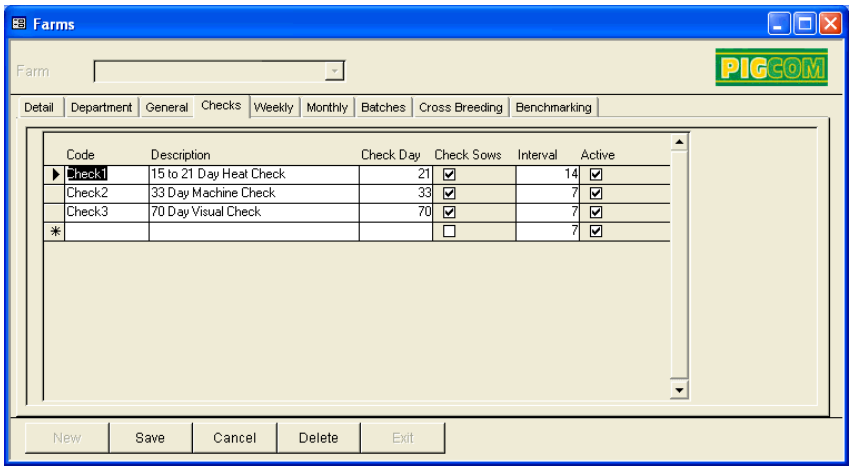
Disabled - When the '21 Day Info' form is displayed, no information is displayed.

Autofill - The 21 day information is automatically entered using the weaning information.

Export to GEP

Only necessary for users with a GEP licence, this tick box controls whether the farm is included in the export to GEP routine.

Checks

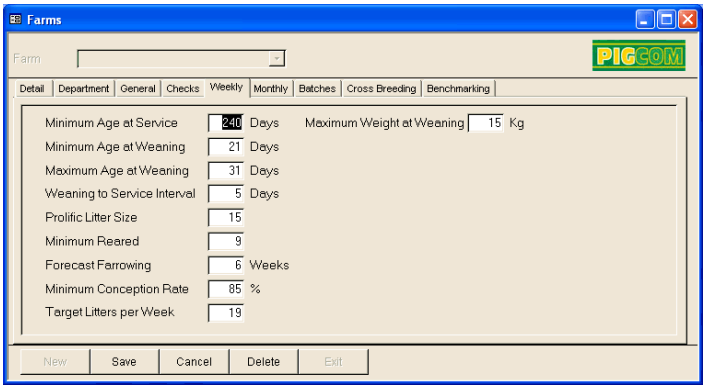


The 'checks' set up page allows you to create any reports you require for routine stock work (e.g. pregnancy checks or vaccination programs). These reports are then produced on the weekly reports. Three pregnancy check reports are default in PigCom; however this page allows you to create as many report types as you wish.

To create a new report:

- Type in a code (e.g. Check4)
- Enter the report title in the 'Description box'.
- The 'Check Day' box is for the first day (of gestation) the report should start selecting the relevant animals.
- Tick the 'Check Sows' box if you want sows to be included in the report, otherwise only gilts will be displayed.
- The 'Interval' box is for the number of days past the 'Check Day' that you wish animals to be selected.
- The 'Active' tick box can be used to control whether a report is printed each time. This allows the user to keep details of a report (i.e. not delete them) if it is not required for a period of time.

Weekly



The weekly targets define how the weekly reports work.

- Minimum age at service - define gilts eligible for service

- Minimum/Maximum age at weaning - define which sows are listed as due for weaning. These min/max values also list sows as early weaned and overdue for weaning.

- Weaning to service interval - defines abnormal weaning to service intervals.

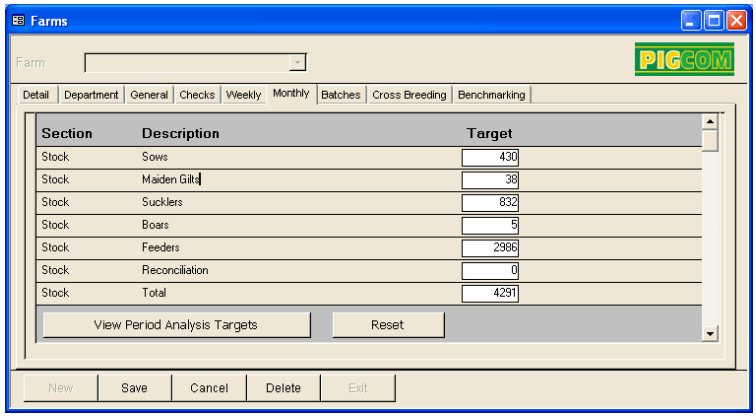
- Prolific litter size - defines the level above which the average total born for a sow must be before she is included on the weekly report as a prolific sow. Only sows farrowing in the selected week are listed in this section of the report.

- Minimum reared – defines the level below which sows are flagged as unproductive on the weaning section of the weekly report. Useful as an aid to flagging potential candidates to cull.

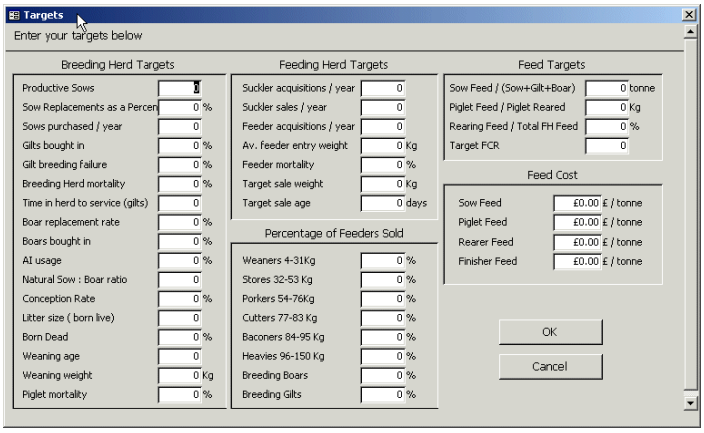
- Forecast farrowing – defines the number of weeks shown on the sows due to farrow report.
- Minimum conception rate – defines the level below which boars are flagged as poor fertility.
- Target litters per week – defines the target services for the week based on conception rate over the 17 week period. This also defines the target line on the weekly summary graph.

Monthly

This section defines your targets for your "Monthly Summary" and "Period Analysis" reports. You can either manually set every target, or more usefully, define your targets by a sub-set of parameters. This ensures that your targets are consistent and achievable given your criteria. *i.e.* you are not trying to sell 24 piglets/sow/year if targeting to wean 10.21 with 2.35 farrowing index and 5% post-weaning mortality!



To access the sub-set of parameters, press [Reset].

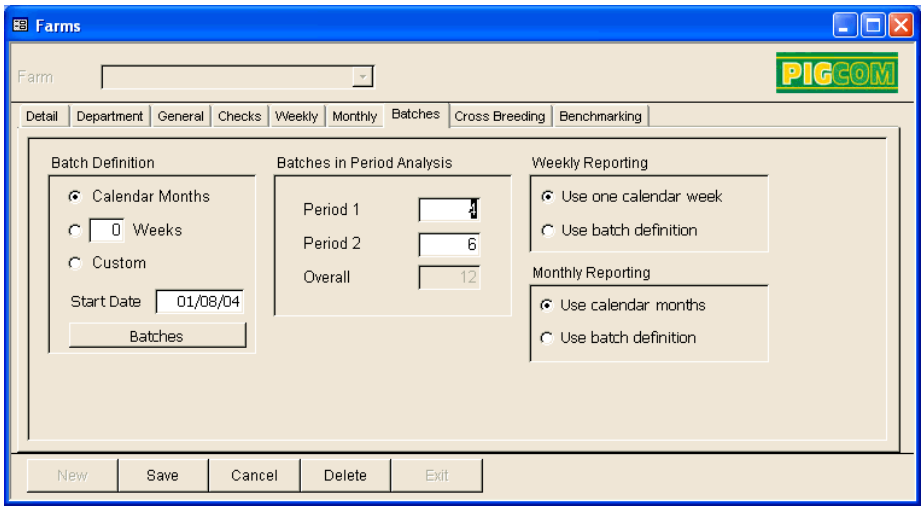


N.B. Please be aware that by accessing the target wizard and then pressing 'ok', you will erase any targets previously set.

Batch Definition

'Batch' is defined as the logical reporting cycle for the whole farm.

If you are batch farrowing, the logical set up to use is to define the batch to match your batching cycle. So a three weekly batch farrowing system would define the batch as [3] weeks, and a five weekly batch farrowing system would define the batch as [5].



PigCom also allows for a custom batch system to be created (e.g. 4-4-5 week batches). To customise your own batch system click on 'Custom', followed by 'Save'. Then go back into the batches form and click on the 'Batches' button and input the start and end dates for your custom batches. On a custom batch system, each batch will have to be manually defined.

On a continuous system, you can choose a batch to suit e.g. your financial reporting. This may be calendar monthly or [4] week periods.

This setting defines:

- Over what periods some of the reports run (Monthly Summary/Period Analysis/Batch report).
- What dates are acceptable for recording your stock counts (stock counts MUST coincide with an end of batch date)

Batches in Period Analysis

These three settings define the number of batches included in the three columns on the Period Analysis Report.

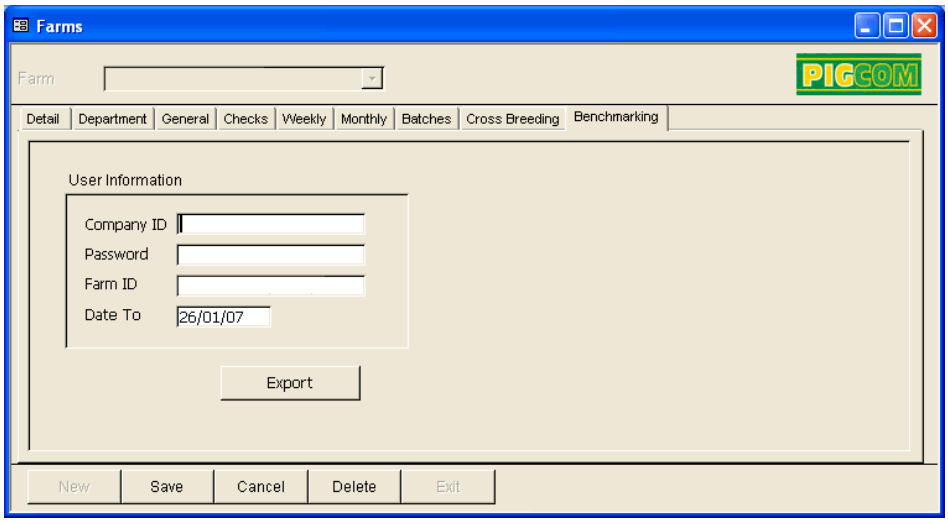
For example, with a [3] week batch definition (as opposed to calendar months) and [4],[8],[12] setting in the 'Batches in Period', your three columns cover 12 weeks, 24 weeks and 36 weeks.

Crossbreeding

This section allows you to label the litters of a defined cross between two breeds as a third breed. This needs setting up prior to data entry and new breeds can be added by the use of the pick-list editor (see page 13). The service entry form uses the breeds defined on the crossbreeding form when animals of different breeds are mated together.

Benchmarking

The benchmarking section has been designed for PigCom users who are also members of the Red Meats Industry Forum Benchmarking Scheme. The form allows the user to easily login to their individual site on the forum website and to ease exporting of results to the benchmarking site from PigCom.



The login details will be saved on this form. Reports are required on a strict quarterly basis by the benchmarking site (i.e. Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, and Oct-Dec). For this to work correctly Period 1 of the Period Analysis should be set to 3 months (see page 10)

Additional Set-Up Steps

There are additional steps required to set PigCom up for first use. Throughout PigCom, data is entered by use of drop down menus. These menus, on the whole, can be defined by the user to operate using their own short codes.

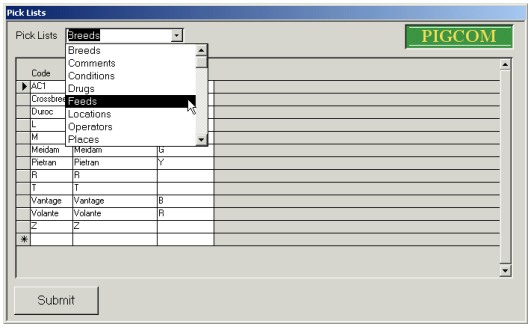
Pick List

These drop-down menus (or pick lists) can be edited by using the pick list editor. From the main menu, go to the [Editors] menu and choose [Pick Lists].

These pick lists have a general layout of a code and a description. The code is the shorthand value you enter when you put data into PigCom, and the description is the resulting longhand value applied. All drop down boxes predict the value you are trying to enter by using the first few characters. This means that if you choose your short code wisely, you may only have to enter one or two characters in to get the value you want.

There are two types of pick list in PigCom

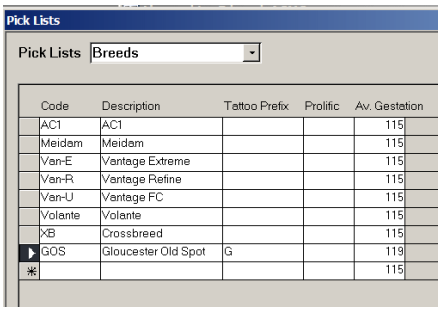
- The most basic pick list is one which is simply a list of values. These include the breeds, comments, locations, operators, service groups, treatment types, and unit codes. There are simply codes and descriptions to enter.
- The second type of pick lists are lists where there are additional options other than the codes and descriptions which alter the behaviour of PigCom with regards to data entry or reporting.



To set up a pick list, select the pick list type from the drop down list (as below).

Breeds, Comments, Locations, Operators, Service Groups, Treatment Types, Unit Codes

Simply add the code and description to the bottom of the list and click on [Submit].



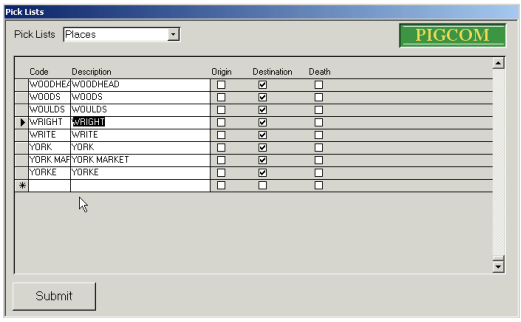
Similarly, you can edit the

- Breeds - as already mentioned in setting up cross breeding, you can add as many different breeds to the system as you want. It is simply a label on sows and boars (& services & litters). The breed letter is for validation of tattoos and can therefore be ignored in most circumstances. If you have a cut-off point for total number born per litter (e.g. 15) over which it classes the sow as prolific, this figure can be entered into the prolific column and is then used for some of the analytical reports. A new

feature in V1.90 is the ability to give different breeds a different gestation length. This affects sow cards (due date), weekly reports (sows due to farrow), and data entry (services->date due field).

- Comments – text added to sow cards. These are recorded at weaning and are a way of entering free text whilst keeping a few standard comments – e.g. 'clumsy sow'.
- Locations – a list of places on the farm – to record where events happen. Each location is designated a breeding herd or feeding herd/department location.
- Operators – a list of people carrying out AI or observing services.
- Service Groups – a 'tag' for services. A method of recording e.g. different catheters used. To be analysed at a later date, if required.
- Treatment Types – a list of types of medicines used Medication/Treatment/Vaccination. One of these treatment types is allocated to drugs used (see next section – 'Drugs'). Reporting is then done by category of drug.
- Unit Types – a list of units of measurement – e.g. litre, cc, m, kg

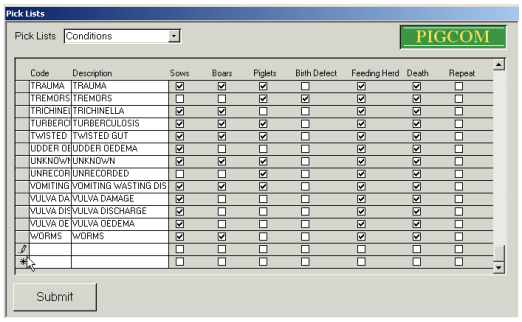
Places



When adding places, you have further options other than the entry code and corresponding description. As you can see from the view opposite, there are options for Origin, Destination and Death. If you tick the origin box, the code/Description will appear as a valid origin (from) option on movement screens (e.g. Boars In, Sows In, Piglet/Feeder Movements). If you tick the destinations box, the code description will appear as a valid destination (to) option on the movement screens. If the option is ticked as a death, when used in combination as a valid destination, movements to this destination are treated as deaths. By default, the two destinations noted as valid deaths are DIED and RECONCILIATION.

When you first set up a new farm on the system, a new matching place record is set up on the system. It is important that this record is not deleted or the text changed to represent another place otherwise consolidated reporting will not function correctly.

Conditions



The conditions table represents reasons for death or leaving herd etc. There are further options to determine what kind of animal these conditions apply to e.g. Libido would be a boar condition (reason for leaving herd/culling) whilst Poor Litters would be a sow condition etc. Again, ticking these options allows further customization of drop down menus, and improves data integrity. The birth defects allows recording of defects on individual pigs via the Farrowings form.

Again, the death field records whether the condition is to be treated as a condition/cause of death and the repeats field records whether a sow leaving the herd for this reason is classed as having returned if she was in pig prior to being culled. The abortion field determines which conditions are classed as abortions in case you want to mark your data differently for e.g. early & late

abortions. The sold field indicates that this is a condition/reason for sale and will be counted as a valid reason for animals leaving in pig and will not therefore affect your conception rates etc. The last field is marked FH death type and this tells PigCom which column to allocate this condition for death in the feeder summary report (see weekly reporting on page 63).

Drugs

The drugs pick list allows you to add medications to be used in your herds. Other than the name and short code, you can enter the type (see treatment type pick list) e.g. vaccination, legal withdrawal period (in days) and unit measure of dispensing drug e.g. cc/ml or g.

Feeder Batches

If you wish to run your feeding herd as individual batches, these can be defined in the feeder batches pick list. Movements, deaths and feed deliveries can then be assigned to a batch of pigs and the performance of each batch of pigs can then be monitored.

Code	Description	Department	Location	Start Date	End Date
1	BATCH 1 01/10/05	FEEDING HERD		01/10/05	
2	BATCH 2 02/10/05	FEEDING HERD		08/10/05	

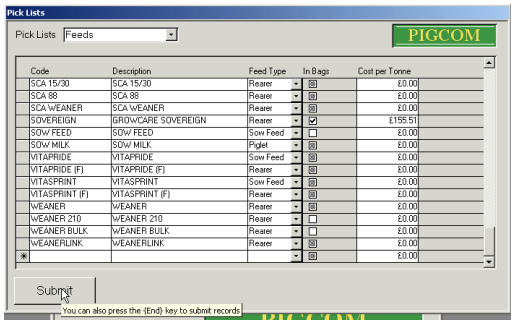
Bathes can be set up as follows:

- Type in a code for the batch, this will be used to recognise the batch.
- Enter a more detailed description of the batch.
- Enter the department and location (optional) of the batch.
- Enter the starting date of the batch.
- The end date can be entered at a later date, when known.

Feeds

The Feeds editor allows different feed types to be entered according to the names used on farm. The feeds are split up into four categories:

- Piglet Feed – Breeding herd
- Sow Feed – Breeding herd
- Rearer – Feeding herd
- Finisher – Feeding herd



This categorisation of feeds is used on the monthly reporting (Period Analysis report) only. However, if you use rations in both the breeding herd and feeding herd (e.g. creep, or feed maiden gilts finisher diets) you will have to create two records for each feed type and stock count for each separately.

If a feed is ticked as being delivered in bags, then PigCom will expect this delivery type for all orders of this feed. If the same feed is occasionally delivered in bags and in bulk then two separate records should be set for this feed type, one as 'in bags' and another as not 'in bags'.

If you put prices in for the feed costs, these defaults are used when you select deliveries of this feed. If you keep these up to date, it will reduce the amount of data entry you need to do. You can however, override the default values used on inputting feed deliveries.

When feed prices are changed on the pick list, the prices of feed deliveries previously entered into PigCom remain unaffected by this price change.

Feeder Types

This pick list sets up weight categories for each type of pig. Each type is 'assigned' to a section of the herd e.g. piglet is a breeding herd pig type, whilst weaner is a feeding herd type. The feeding herd types will also be valid for any user defined departments set up in PigCom.

Pig Type	Department	Default Minimum Weight	Default Maximum Weight	Default Average Weight
Piglet	Breeding Herd	0.1	3.99	2
Weaner	Feeding Herd	4	31.99	18
Store	Feeding Herd	32	53.99	43
Porker	Feeding Herd	45	76.99	61
Cutter	Feeding Herd	77	83.99	80.5
Baconer	Feeding Herd	84	105.99	95
Heavy	Feeding Herd	106	145	125.5
Breeding Gilt	Feeding Herd	35	115	75
Breeding Boar	Feeding Herd	35	145	90
Maiden Gilt	Breeding Herd	-	-	-
In Pig Sows	Breeding Herd	-	-	-
Lactating Sows	Breeding Herd	-	-	-
Dry Sows	Breeding Herd	-	-	-
Stock Boars	Breeding Herd	-	-	-

The mid range weight value is the default value used for stock taking weights, but this value can be changed when inputting stock values. Please note that weights entered in your data for a stock type e.g. weight of bacon pigs sold, is validated against this list. You should not enter overlapping weight ranges for different feeder types. You can also choose whether or not to show the weight category as an option at data inputting by using the 'Include' option. For example, you would turn off Breeding Gilts/Boars/Sows if you are not selling breeding stock.

Sow Feed Scales

This is a list of days and weights for you to enter for printing a sow feed scale on sow cards. This data is printed out at the top of the 'detail' sow card.

Data Entry

This section of the manual is a basic introduction into PigCom data entry and was written to give you a simple step by step guide to the process of data entry, data editing and report producing. It was written by PigCom users to make this section as easy to follow as possible.

Many of the processes mentioned may appear very basic to some users, however, the aim is to make PigCom easy to understand and use, irrespective of computing ability.

This section also includes some useful tips to assist you with data entry and make some of the procedures easier to perform. It may be worthwhile reading these tips before you start entering data (see page 119).

A more technical explanation of data entry is included in the Appendix and if you are confident with computers, you may find this more technical explanation a more appropriate guide to follow.

If you are still encountering problems, then please feel free to contact ACMC.

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Website: http://www.acmc.co.uk

Note:

Although the risk is minimal, in order to minimise any loss of data in the occurrence of PC trouble, it is important to regularly backup your PigCom data. It is advised to backup PigCom on a weekly basis. The backup process is described later in this manual (See Page 105).

Entering Weekly Data

Before you start entering any data into PigCom, you must set up your 'Pick Lists' as detailed in Page 13 .

Click on

The majority of your data will be entered on the

section (whether you are entering it on a weekly basis or not). It is only your feed deliveries, feed remaining at the end of the month and your stock counts that are not in this section and these will be discussed in a later section (see Page 75).

Entering Reproductive Data

Select

From here you can enter the following data:

- **SERVICES**
- **PREGNANCY CHECKS & ABORTIONS**
- **FARROWINGS**
- **WEANINGS**
- **PIGLET DEATHS**
- **FOSTERING**
- **21 DAY INFORMATION**

Please note: Data for each individual animal must be entered in a periodical order, for example, its service, then its farrowing and weaning etc. If data is being entered regularly (weekly), groups of services/farrowings etc. can be entered in one go before moving on to the next section. This will only ever become a problem if there is a backlog of data awaiting entry and, for example, you try to enter an individual's weaning before you have entered its farrowing.

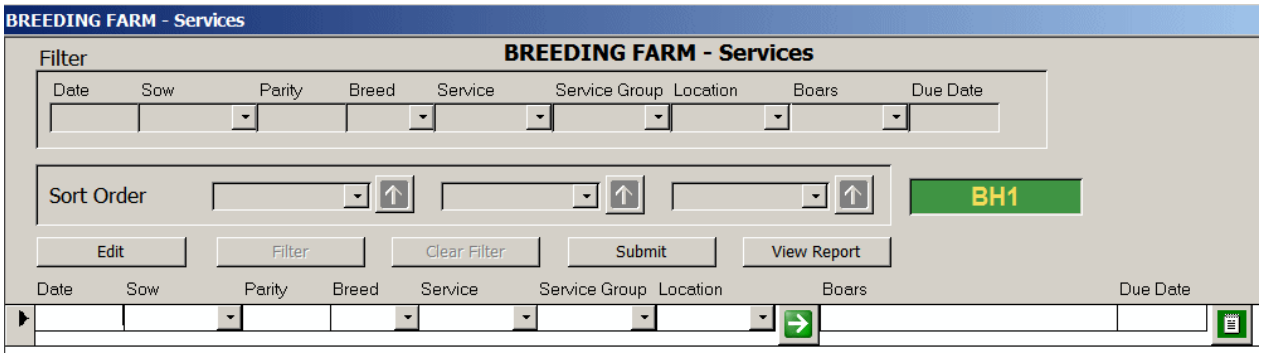
Entering Services

Select

from the REPRODUCTION main menu.

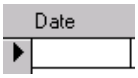
The service form will then open and is set up ready for you to enter the data immediately. Each line on the services form (below) refers to an individual sow's service event. This may include a number of matings over a 2 day period (for example, on day 1 it is served in the morning, then it is served again on the morning of day 2 – this is classed as one service event).

Service Form



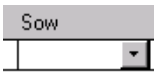
Step by step guide to entering a service event:

For each service event you must enter the following data:

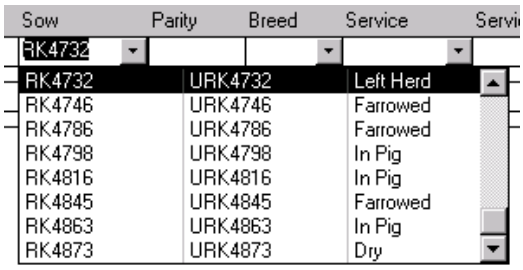
1. 

Enter the date of the first time it is served within its service event.

Example: Sow B1000 was served on the 1st Oct '05 and then again on 2nd Oct 'O5
The date entered in PigCom would be 01/10/05.

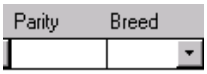
2. 

Enter the sow's individual tag number.

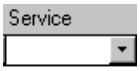


Note:

If you wish, you can use the drop down menu to search for the sow number instead of typing it in.

3. 

PigCom will automatically fill in both the parity and the breed boxes. The breed will initially come up as the breed of the sow, however, once the boar details have been entered for this mating, the breed will then refer to the breed the offspring will be (this may or may not be the same as the sow).

4. 

PigCom will automatically fill in this column.

If the sow is already 'In Pig' (i.e. already has a service detail recorded on PigCom) or is of the wrong status (i.e. if it has just farrowed), a warning box will appear.

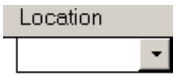
If you are unsure as to whether the sow is a return or the status does not fit with it being served (for example, if it has only just farrowed and has not yet been weaned) it is important to check that the sow number you have entered is correct. Click on [OK], PigCom then checks you are happy to enter that this sow returned its first service and this second service should now be entered as well.

If it is the sow's second service event because it returned, then you can click on [YES]. PigCom will automatically update the sow's records to show a repeat service.

If you are not sure if this is correct, click on [NO] and PigCom will return you to the Service Form. It may be worthwhile at this point checking the sow history by pressing F5 to look at whether this service date can be correct.

5.

In most cases this will not be required and can therefore be left blank. See the Appendix for further explanation.

6. 

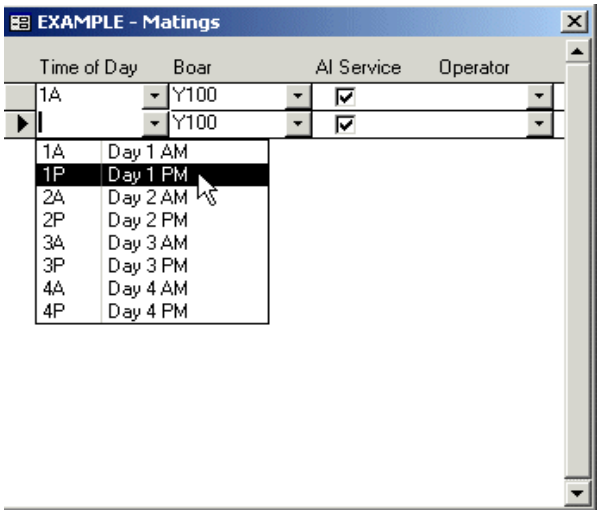
This is the location of where the service took place or where the sow was moved to following service. Which option to record depends on the reason for recording location. If the user just wants to know where an individual sow is located on the farm, then just record the latest sow location. If a user wanted to analyse out success rate by location/pen/building, then record location of the sow during service. The current sow location is updated by this field unless a more recent location has already been recorded.

7.

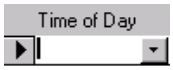
This section is where you can enter the details of the boars/AI used for the services. By clicking on the green arrow button with your mouse, or by pressing ENTER, an additional input form called 'MATINGS' will open up.

Note:

If you do **not** want to enter any boar details, use your TAB button to scroll past the green arrow.



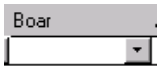
Each line on this form refers to an individual mating (where 2 or 3 may make up 1 service event).

a. 

This is where you enter the time of day (and which day) each service took place. On the drop down menu there are 4 days, each with an AM and PM option.

Example: Sow served on Monday morning, then Monday afternoon, then Tuesday morning.

Day 1, morning	=	1A
Day 1, afternoon	=	1P
Day 2, morning	=	2A

b. 

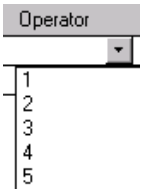
Type in the boar/AI that the sow was served to for this mating (or use the drop down menu to select the correct boar/AI).

c.

Tick this box if the service was an AI service.

The box can be ticked by either clicking on the box with your cursor, or by pressing your SPACE BAR whilst on the box.

This box will automatically be ticked if the boar was entered as an AI Boar. If this occurs and it was a natural service, simply untick the box.

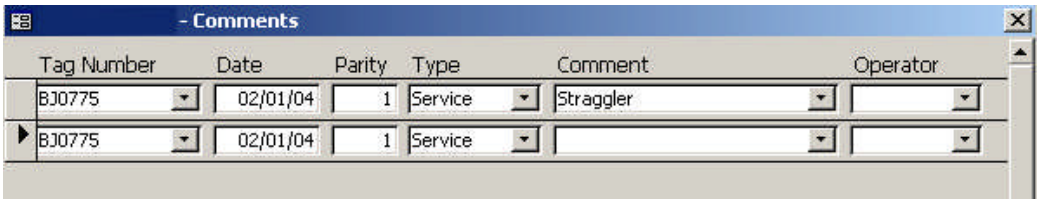
d. 

Select the code that refers to the person who supervised the service. These codes should have been set up in your 'Pick Lists' (see page 13).

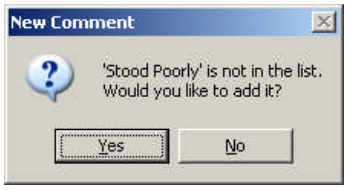
This additional input screen can now be closed by pressing END on your keyboard.

8.

Clicking on the notepad button opens the comments form. This section allows you to enter comments the operator may have regarding the service, such as 'Stood Poorly' etc.



Majority of the boxes are automatically filled by PigCom when the form opens. The form is designed so that you can immediately enter the comment from the drop down box. If you wish to enter a comment that is not on the list, simply write the comment and press enter, and click yes on the following message that appears:



An operator can also be entered for each comment.

The comments form can be closed by pressing the [End] key.

Once you have entered all of your services, press

This will close down the services form and allow you to move on to a different form.

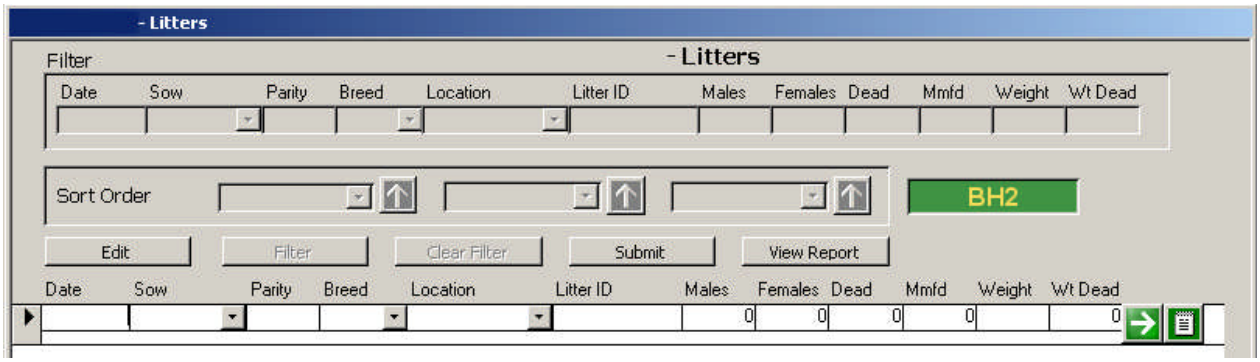
Entering Farrowings

Select

from the REPRODUCTION main menu

As with the service form, the farrowing form will then open and is set up ready for you to enter the data immediately. Again, each line on the form refers to an individual sow's farrowing event.

Farrowing Form

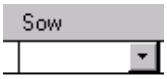


Step by step guide to entering a farrowing event:

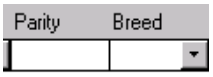
For each farrowing event you must enter the following data:

1.

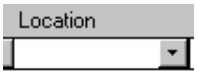
Enter the date the sow farrowed.

2. 

Enter the sow's individual tag number or select it from the drop down menu.

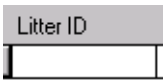
3. 

PigCom will automatically fill in both the parity and the breed boxes. The breed will refer to the breed of the litter.

4. 

This column is optional and PigCom does not require that you fill this in. If you wish to leave it blank, use your TAB key to scroll past it. To enter a location, select a code from the drop down list (this will have had to have been set up on your 'Pick Lists', see page 13). This also updates

the current location of the sow providing a more recent location (based on location date compared to farrowing date) has already been provided.

5. 

This is where you can enter a litter ID if required. There are a number of options for the use of this Litter ID:

a. If you do not want to enter a specific Litter ID

You can leave this blank and PigCom will automatically label the litter as 'SowTag_Parity'

Example: Sow B1000 farrowed on her 4th parity.

The Litter ID would automatically be set as **B1000_4**

b. If you want to allocate a specific Litter ID to the whole litter

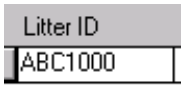
You can enter any ID as long as the tattoo validation is off (see page 7)

c. If you want to allocate an individual tattoo to each piglet in the litter

It is unlikely that you will use this method, however…

To enter individual tattoos for each piglet, the tattoo mask format must be set up and the validation turned on (on your Farm Set-up Form – see page 7). You must then enter the Litter ID as the first tattoo in the sequence you require, for example:

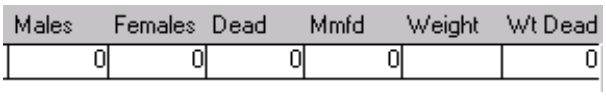
If your Tattoo prefix is set to ABC and your Tattoo Mask (format of tattoo) is XXX++++ (3 characters then 4 numbers), then you would enter the following Litter ID:



PigCom would then allocate consecutive numbers to all of the piglets in the litter depending on the settings in the farm setup form (see page 7). The default setting is for both sexes (it allocates all the males first), however if required it can also be set for either boars or gilts only.

Example: 3 males and 8 females in the litter:

Male	ABC1000	
Male	ABC1001	
Male	ABC1002	
Female	ABC1003	
Female	ABC1004	……..and so on

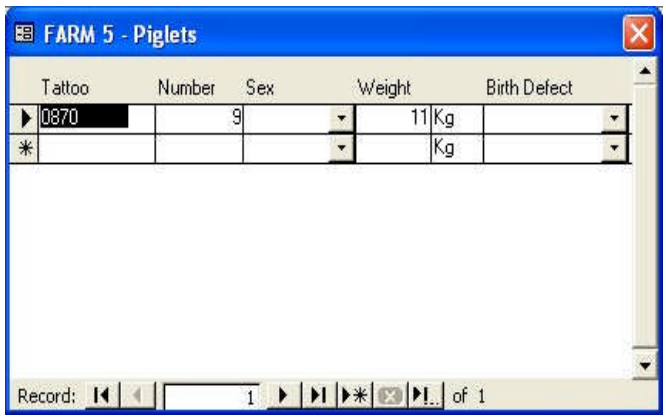
6. 

Use these columns to enter how many males, females, dead and mummified piglets were born. If you do not record sex at farrowing, all piglets can be entered as 'Male' OR 'Female'.

The 'WEIGHT' column refers to the total weight of the piglets born alive. This can be left blank. The 'Wt Dead' column refers to the total weight of the dead piglets. This can be left blank.

7.

This button will open up an additional form that will detail the piglets in the litter. If you have a Litter ID for the entire litter, there will just be one entry on this form (as shown here). However, if you are individually numbering piglets, this form will show each piglet ID on a separate line. You can then amend weights so that each piglet can have its actual weight rather than the average from the total litter weight. Birth defects can also be entered if required (you will need to have set these up on your 'Pick Lists')



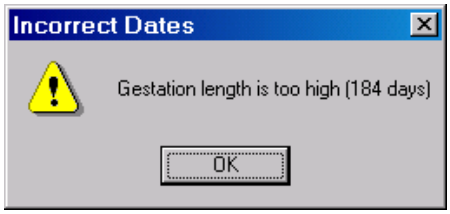
This additional form can now be closed by pressing [END] on your keyboard.

This is all optional and in most cases, this screen can be by-passed by using your TAB button (see Useful Tips on Page 119).

Note:

There are a few farrowing scenarios that may bring up an error/warning box:

If the error comes up with gestation too low, it is likely that the service date recorded is incorrect or that the sow number entered as farrowing is incorrect. If there was a repeat service, the chances are that the sow farrowed to its first service. In this case, the second service (repeat) must be removed from the service form before the farrowing data can be entered. In cases like this it is worthwhile checking the history of the sow by pressing F5.



If the error comes up with gestation too high, it is likely that a service has been missed off the records. An additional service will need to be added in order to continue entering this farrowing.

With all errors, it is important to check that the sow number is recorded correctly AND entered correctly before adding or removing service dates.

8.

Clicking on the notepad button opens the comments form. This section allows you to enter comments the operator may have regarding the farrowing, such as 'Assisted' etc., and these comments will then appear on the next sow card. The basis of the farrowing comments is the same as the service comments form (see page 22).

Once you have entered all of your farrowings, press

This will close down the farrowing form and allow you to move on to a different form.

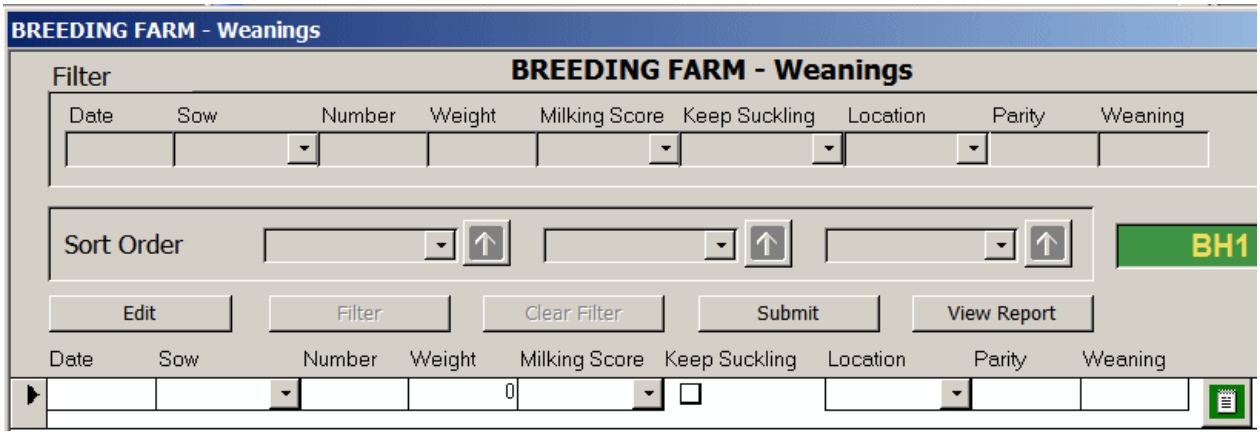
Entering Weanings

Select

from the REPRODUCTION main menu

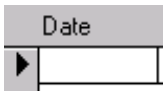
As with the service/farrowing forms, the weaning form will then open and is set up ready for you to enter the data immediately. Again, each line on the form refers to an individual sow's weaning event.

Weaning Form

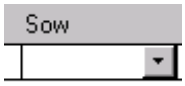


Step by step guide to entering a weaning event:

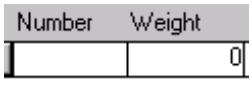
For each weaning event you must enter the following data:

1. 

Enter the date the sow was weaned.

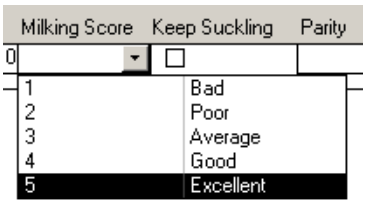
2. 

Enter the sow's individual tag number or select it from the drop down menu.

3. 

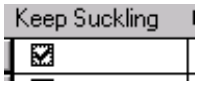
Enter the number of piglets that were weaned from that sow and the total weight of those piglets. If the Check Fostering option in the Farm Setup is activated (see page 8), the number of piglets weaned must equal the amount that is expected on PigCom (i.e. the number born alive ± the number fostered on/off and the number of deaths).

4.



It is optional as to whether or not you fill in the 'Milking Score'. This is a subjective score of the sows milking ability. These codes will be set up in the drop down menu as shown above.

5.

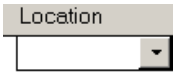


You need to tick this box if the sow is being used for extra suckling (tick by either clicking on the box with your mouse, or by pressing the SPACE BAR).

If the box is left blank, the sow's status will become 'DRY'

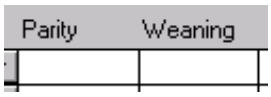
If the box is ticked, the sow's status will remain as 'SUCKLING' until it is weaned again.

6.



This is the location of where the weaning took place or where the sow was moved after weaning. Which option to record depends on the reason for recording location. If the user just wants to know where an individual sow is located on the farm, then just record the latest sow location. If a user wanted to analyse out performance by location/pen/building, then record location of the sow at weaning. The current sow location is updated by this field unless a more recent location has already been recorded.

7.



PigCom will automatically fill in the parity and the weaning boxes.

The PARITY is the parity of the sow at weaning.

The WEANING refers to the weaning event number, for example, 1st weaning or 2nd weaning etc.

8.

This comments section can be used as you wish. Comments on the sows mothering ability can be entered here so that they appear on the next sow card. The basis of the weaning comments is the same as the service comments form (see page 22).

Once you have entered all of your weanings, press

This will close down the weaning form and allow you to move on to a different form.

Pregnancy Check/Abortions

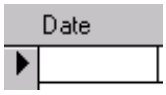
Select

from the REPRODUCTION main menu

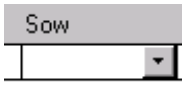
This is the form you will use to record abortions, returns and results of pregnancy checks. You should enter all such data before entering any repeat services.

Returns/Pregnancy Checks/Abortions Form

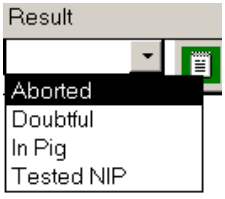
Step by step guide to entering abortions/pregnancy checks and returns:

1. 

Enter the date of the event, whether it is the date it aborted or had its pregnancy check etc.

2. 

Enter the sow's individual tag number or select it from the drop down menu.

3. 

Select the event or status you want to enter for that animal.

Note:

You do not need to enter that sows are 'In Pig'; unless you have entered a sow in as a specific status (i.e. aborted/doubtful/returned/tested NIP), PigCom will assume it is 'In Pig'.

It is not essential to enter returns if you are going to enter a return service. PigCom will automatically update a sow record when a return service is entered.

4.

Clicking on the notepad button opens the comments form. This section allows you to enter comments the operator may have regarding the return/abortion, such as 'Discharge' etc. The basis of the return comments is the same as the service comments form (see page 22).

Once you have entered all of your abortions/preg. checks/returns etc, press

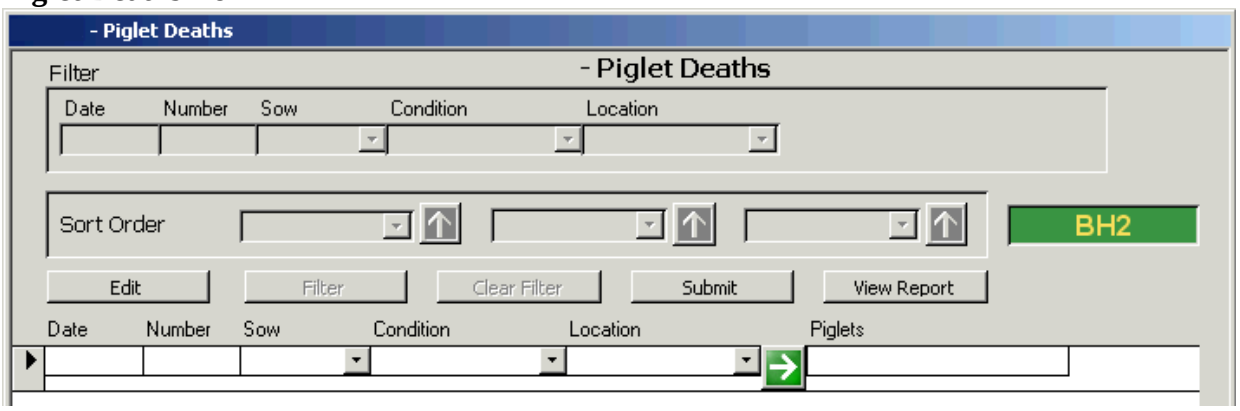
Piglet Deaths

Select

from the DATA ENTRY main menu

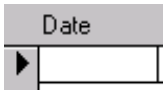
This is the form you will use to record all piglet deaths. You can either enter each piglet death as an individual entry (each death on a line of the form) or you can group deaths together if they all have the same details (i.e. are from the same sow/location and have the same cause of death etc).

Piglet Deaths Form

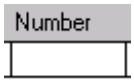


Step by step guide to entering piglet deaths:

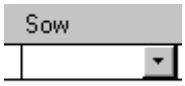
For each piglet death, or group of piglet deaths, you must enter the following data:

1. 

Enter the date that the piglet died.

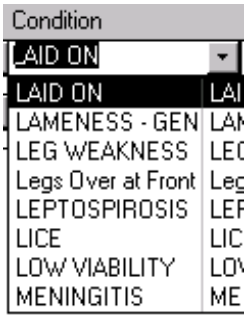
2. 

'Number' refers to the number of piglets that died. If you are entering each piglet death on a separate line then this number will be 1. However, if you are grouping deaths together by sow/location/reason for death etc, this number will refer to the number of piglets that died from sow 'X', at location 'X' and for reason 'X' etc.

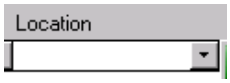
3. 

Enter the tag number of the sow the piglet(s) were suckling on at the time of death. If fostering is being validated then the sow ID should also be recorded for all piglet deaths.

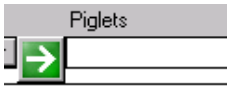
This column is optional and PigCom does not require that you fill this in. If you wish to leave it blank, use your TAB key etc. to scroll past it. To enter the sow's number, either select its tag from the drop down list or type in its number.

4. 

Enter the reason for the piglet death either by typing in the condition (and it will automatically call up the reason from your 'Pick Lists') or by using the drop down menu to select the condition.

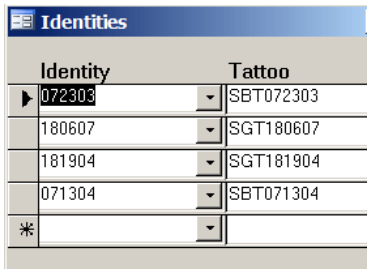
5. 

Enter the location where the piglet died, for example FH2 (Farrowing House 2). Your location options should have already been set up on your 'Pick Lists'. You do not have to fill in this column if you decide it is not relevant to you. If you decide not to enter a location, use your TAB or enter button to move past this section.

6. 

If you wish to enter the ID of the piglet that died, click on

This will open up an additional form.



You can now enter the piglet's identity. This identity must be the number the piglet was given on its litter ID (but only the numerical part of the tattoo). If you are entering the details for a number of piglets on one line of the form, you can enter all of their identities by pressing ENTER after each identity is entered. The tattoo field (read only) shows the full identification of the piglet id to ensure the correct piglet has been entered. You do not have to enter this information manually.

This additional form can now be closed by pressing END on your keyboard.

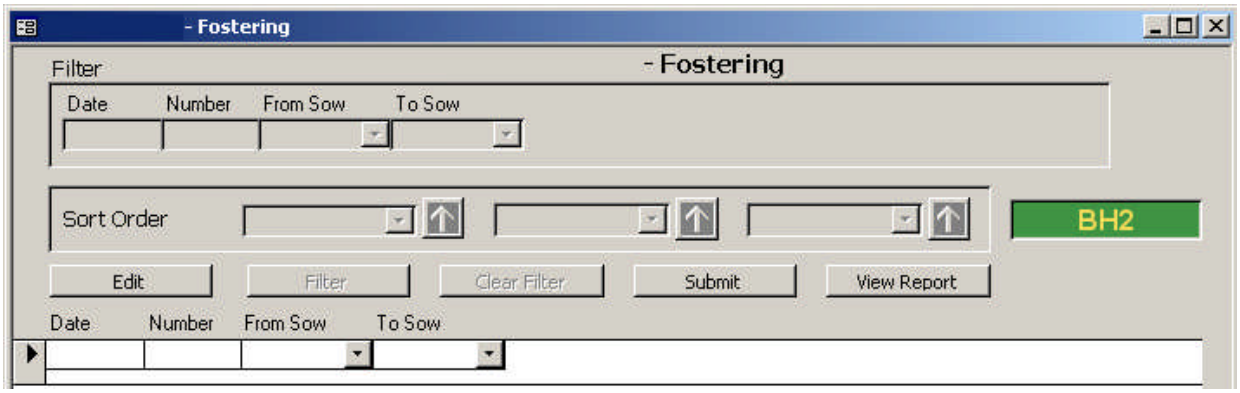
The entering of piglet identities is optional and this screen can be by-passed by pressing TAB etc.

Once you have entered all of your piglet deaths, press

Fostering

Select Fostering from the DATA ENTRY main menu

This form is used for recording all fostering activity. The recording of fostering is optional on PigCom, however if the Check Fostering option (see page 8 of the farm setup) is activated, all fostering for that unit must be recorded in order that the verification checks at weaning are successful.



Step by step guide to entering fostering:

For each fostering, you must enter the following data:

1. Date

Enter the date that the fostering made.

2. Number

Enter the number of piglets fostered.

3. From Sow

Enter the tag number of the sow that the piglets were suckling before fostering.

4. To Sow

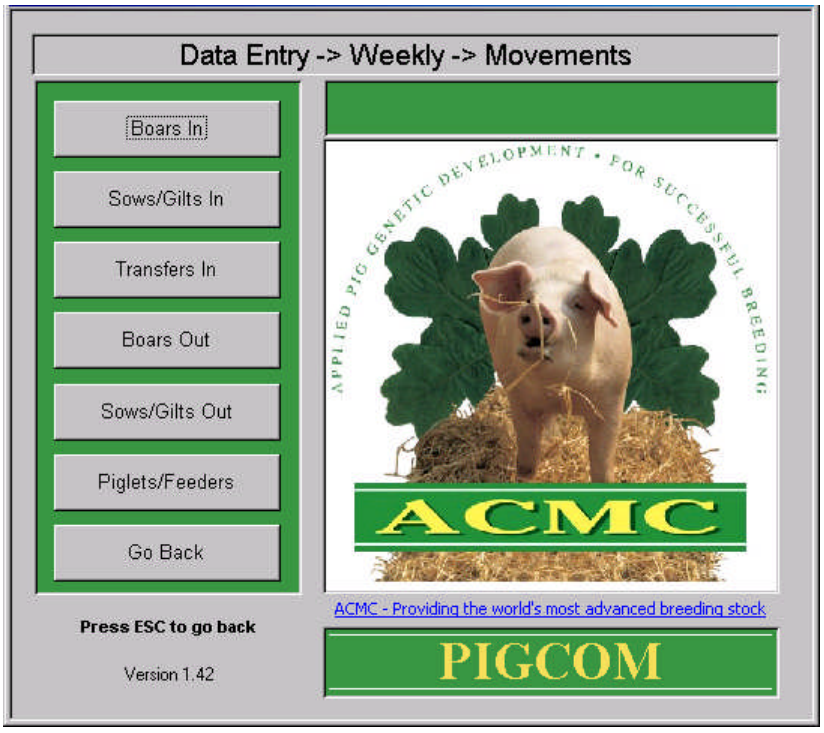
Enter the tag number of the sow that the piglets were fostered on to.

Once you have entered all of your fostering, press Submit

Entering Movement Data

At the initial set up of PigCom, you will firstly have to enter all sows, gilts and boars into the herd.

Select [Movements] from the DATA ENTRY main menu.



From here you can enter the following data:

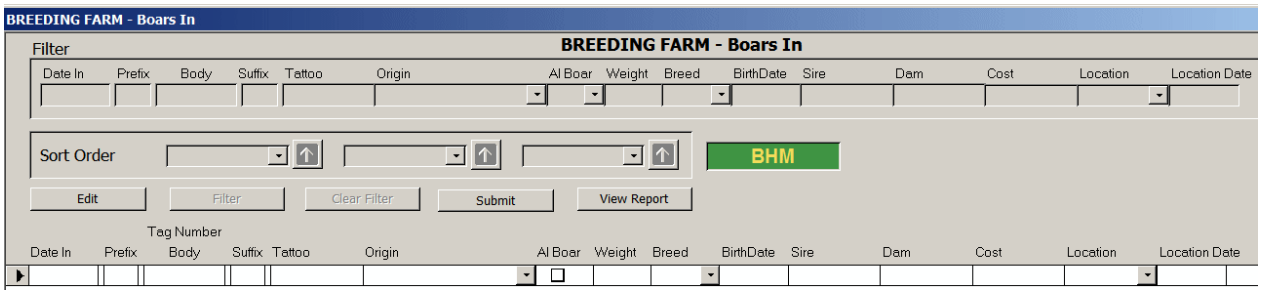
- **BOARS IN**
- **SOWS/GILTS IN**
- **SOW TRANSFERS**
- **BOARS OUT**
- **SOWS/GILTS OUT**
- **PIGLET & FEEDER MOVEMENTS**

It is in this section of PigCom that you enter all movements. All movements in or out of the breeding herd, internal transfers (i.e. from the breeding to feeding herd at weaning etc), sales, purchases and deaths are all entered here.

Entering Boars In

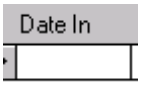
Select [Boars In] from the MOVEMENTS main menu

Boars In Form

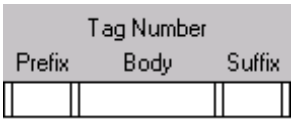


Step by step guide to entering a boar(s) into the herd:

If you are entering in more than one boar, you must enter each boar into a separate line on the form.

1. 

Enter the date the boar moved into the herd.

2. 

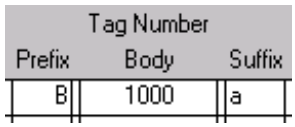
Enter the tag number you will be using to identify the boar once it has moved into the herd.

'Prefix' The prefix refers to any characters (letters) you will put before the number

'Body' The body refers to the number

'Surfix' The surfix refers to any characters you will put after the number.

Example: If you wanted to enter the following tag:

B1000a - you would enter: 

Entering a prefix or/and a surfix is optional. If you do not want to enter characters into the tag number, leave these columns blank.

3.

In most cases you will not require a tattoo to be entered. If you enter a tattoo (which refers to the identity given to the piglet at farrowing), PigCom can automatically enter the animal's pedigree details (if you have the validation set up for this). If this is not required (as in most cases), leave this column blank and move on to ORIGIN.

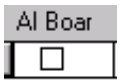
The tattoo field can also be used to enter a secondary tag number, for example a breeding company's ID tag or an electronic sow feeder tag. The tattoo validation must be set to off to allow entry of such data (see page 7).

4.

Enter where the boar has come from. You should have all possible origins entered into your 'Pick Lists'. Your options for origin may include the feeding herd, specific breeding companies, other farms or from another unit that belongs to you etc.

If using tattoos, this should be the unit of birth to pick up the pedigree details (the validation will need to be set up for this). In most cases this will not be required.

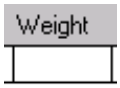
For home produced boars/gilts, this should be set to the 'Feeding Herd'.

5. 

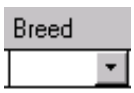
Tick this box if the boar will be used for AI services.

The box can be ticked by either clicking on the box with your cursor, or by pressing your SPACE BAR whilst on the box.

If this box is ticked, PigCom will automatically assume the service to be an AI service each time this boar is selected on the service form. If the boar is used for a natural service, simply un-tick the AI-service box on the service form.

6. 

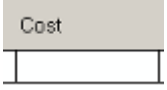
Enter the weight of the boar as it is moving into the breeding herd.

7. 

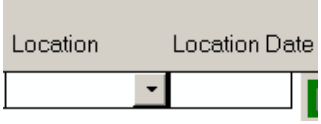
Enter the breed of the boar or use the drop down menu to select the breed. This is optional so you can leave this column blank if you prefer.

8.

The date of birth and the sire and dam details will be automatically filled in by PigCom when entering a tattoo and origin for full pedigreed and validated units. In most circumstances this will not be required and can be left blank.

9. 

If using the financial reporting in PigCom, enter the cost of the animal.

10. 

Enter the current location of the animal (if wanting to know individual locations of animals). This will be more relevant for sows than boars. For sows, this field always contains the current location of an animal, and is updated by entry of location on other records i.e. service, farrowing, weaning records alter this field if the location date is less than the new event date e.g. service date.

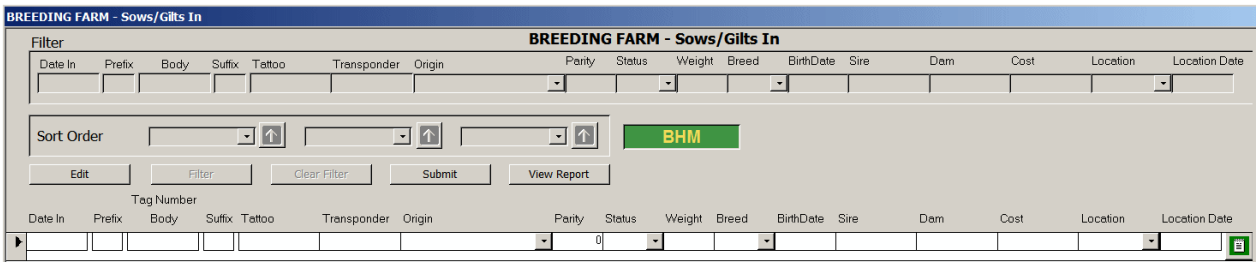
Once you have entered all of your boars in, press

Entering Sows/Gilts In

Select

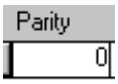
from the MOVEMENTS main menu

Sows/Gilts In Form



Step by step guide to entering a sow/gilt into the breeding herd:

The procedure of entering a sow/gilt into the herd is almost identical as entering a boar (as detailed in Page 36). Therefore, please follow the instructions for entering a boar, taking account for the following differences:

Difference 1. 

Parity refers to the parity of the animal as it enters the herd. This will normally be 0 (for gilts coming into the herd). However, if you have sows coming into the herd, you can enter the parity they are at, when they enter your herd, in this box.

This will be important at the stage of the initial data entry into PigCom of your entire herd. You will almost certainly decide on a date to enter historical data back to, and it is at this point that you must enter the sow's parity at that date, thus ensuring that all subsequent data on PigCom is recorded at its actual parity and not just the number of parities it has on PigCom.

Difference 2.

Enter the status of the animal as it enters the herd or use the drop down menu to select the status required. As above, this will usually be 'Maiden' once the historical data has been entered at start-up.

Difference 3.

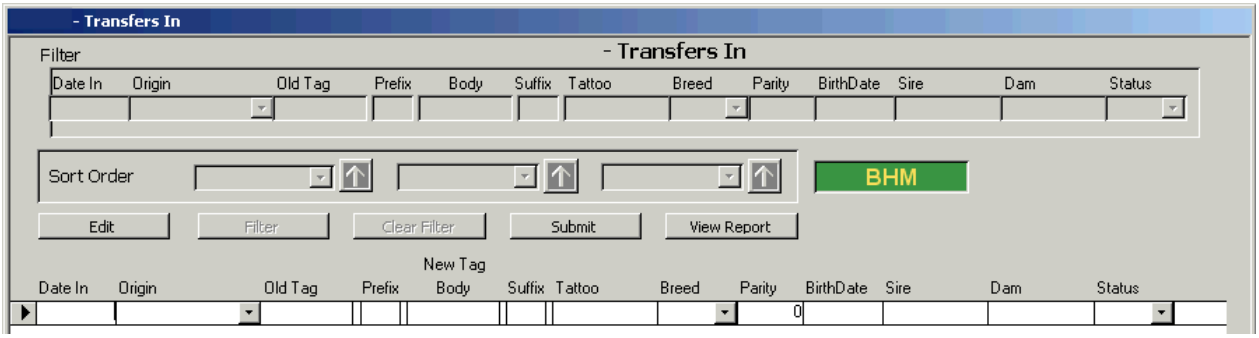
Comments can be entered by clicking on the notepad, on the same basis as the service comments (see page 22).

Entering Transfers In

Select

from the MOVEMENTS main menu

Transfers In Form



Step by step guide to entering transfers between units:

This form is only used for transferring sows between existing units within PigCom. In most circumstances, this form will never be used. However, if you require this form, a few points to note are:

- When transferring a sow from one unit to another on PigCom, all data entry must take place on the unit that is RECEIVING the sow.
- The origin refers to the unit the sow has come from and its old tag is the tag number used at this old unit.
- The new tag can stay the same as its old tag, or can be changed to fit in with its new unit.
- If you are on full pedigreed and validated units, PigCom will automatically fill in the pedigree details from the tattoo.
- There is no need to enter the departure of the sow from its previous unit; PigCom will automatically record this transfer as the sow leaving the herd, for the reason of 'Sold for Breeding'.

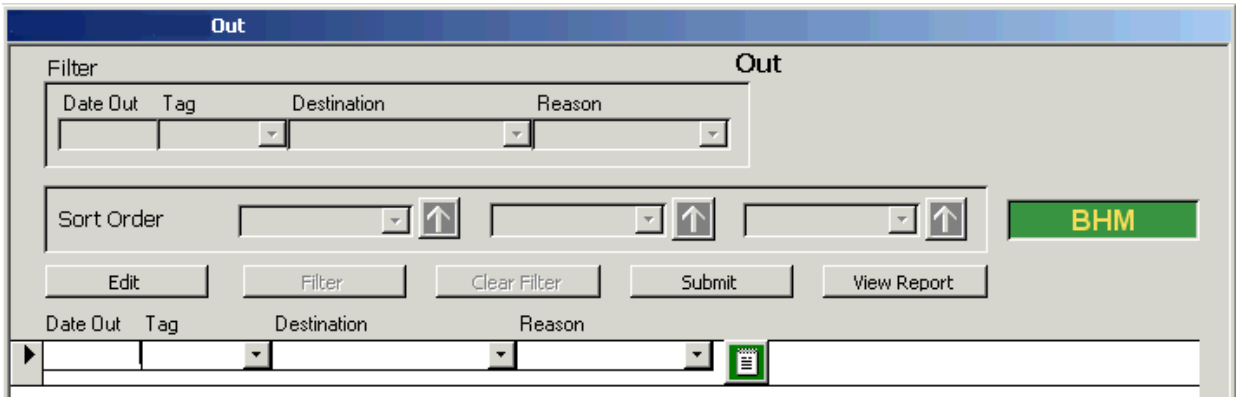
Once you have entered all of your transfers, press

Entering Boars Out & Sows/Gilts Out

The process of entering boars leaving the herd and sows/gilts leaving the herd are identical. However, there are 2 separate forms to enter these departures on. Within each form, follow the same instructions for both boars and sows/gilts:

Select [Boars Out] or [Sows/Gilts Out] from the MOVEMENTS main menu

Boars Out & Sows/Gilts Out Form



Step by step guide to entering boars and sows/gilts out of the herd:

Boars and sows/gilts can NOT be entered on to the same form. The 'Boars Out' form will only allow you to enter boar tags and the 'Sows/Gilts Out' form will only allow you to enter sow/gilt tags.

1. Date Out

Enter the date that the animal left the herd.

2. Tag

Enter the tag number of the animal leaving the herd.

3. Destination HULL MARKET

Enter where the animal went after leaving the herd.

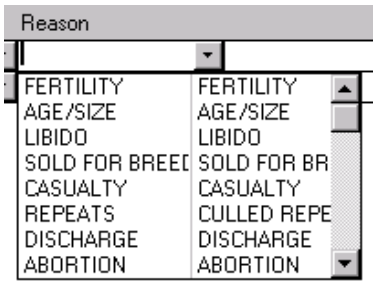
If the animal has died, then the destination here will be 'DIED'.

Note:

On your 'Pick Lists' you can enter all possible destinations of animals leaving the herd. You can also set up any of your destinations to record it as a death in your reports.

So, for example, you could have an option as 'SHOT' instead of died, that would also be recorded as a death to add to your weekly/monthly death totals.

This means you could also enter a reason for this animal being shot.

4. 

Enter the reason for the animal leaving the herd/dying or select the reason from the drop down menu.

5.

The sows/gilt form also contains a comments section for entering any comments on the departing sow if required. The comments form is based on the service form (see page 22)

Once you have entered all of your boars/sows/gilts in, press

Entering Piglet/Feeder Movements

Select [Piglets/Feeders] from the MOVEMENTS main menu

The form is used for entering any movements involving the feeding herd, for example:

Weaning transfers - transfers from breeding to feeding herd

Sales – feeders being sold

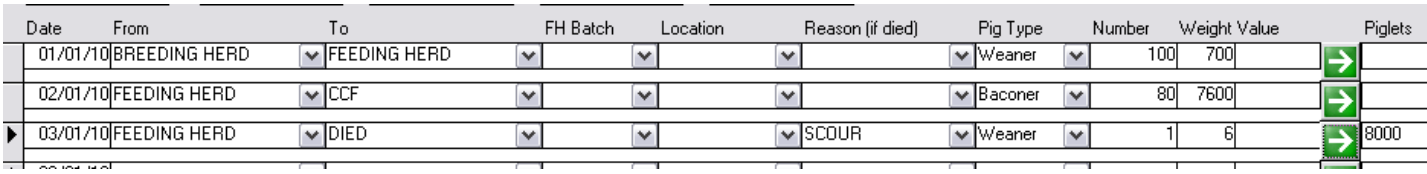
Purchases – weaners/stores being bought in

Deaths – feeding herd deaths

Transfers – feeder transfers from one PigCom unit to another

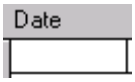
Reconciliations – this function will be discussed later (see Page 91)

Piglet/Feeder Form

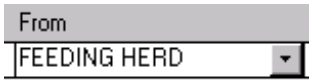


Date	From	To	FH Batch	Location	Reason (if died)	Pig Type	Number	Weight	Value	Piglets
01/01/10	BREEDING HERD	FEEDING HERD				Weaner	100	700		
02/01/10	FEEDING HERD	CCF				Baconer	80	7600		
03/01/10	FEEDING HERD	DIED			SCOUR	Weaner	1	6		8000

Step by step guide to entering piglet/feeder movements:

1. 

Enter the date of the movement or death.

2. 

Enter where the pig(s) have moved from.

Examples:

Movement of weaned pigs - BREEDING HERD or FARROWING SHED etc

Sales or deaths - FEEDING HERD or FATTENING SHED etc

Transfers or purchases - FARM NAME or BREEDING COMPANY NAME etc

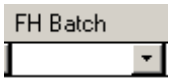
3.

Enter where the pig(s) have moved to.

Examples:

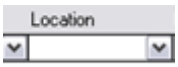
Movement of weaned pigs	-	FEEDING HERD or WEANING ACCOMMODATION
Sales or transfers	-	FARM/COMPANY/MARKET/ABATTOIR
Deaths	-	DIED

4.



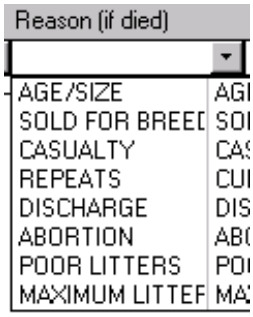
If you are using a batch number system for your feeders then movements and deaths can be assigned to a particular batch. These batch numbers can be set up in the 'Pick Lists'.

5.



The location of a death can be recorded.

6.

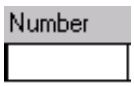


You only need to select a reason if you are entering a death, however you must not leave this blank for deaths as it will cause problems with the reports. Select the cause of death from the drop down menu (set up on your 'Pick Lists').

7.

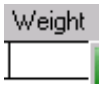
Select the category of pig involved in the movement/death.

8.



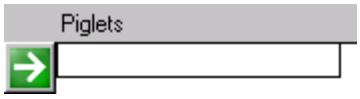
Enter the number of pigs involved in the movement/death.

9.



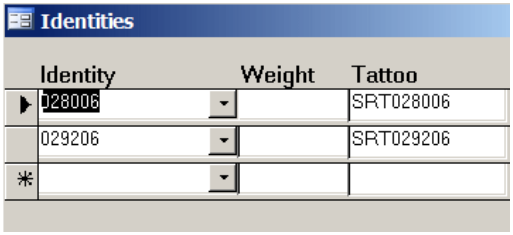
Enter the TOTAL liveweight of the pigs involved in the movement (this is optional for deaths and if left blank a default value is entered depending on the pig type).

10.



This is where you can enter the identities (tag recorded on the litter records) and individual weights of the pigs involved in the movement/death.

You are not required to enter any identities/weights if you would rather not.



If individual identities and weights are entered in this form, PigCom uses this data to calculate individual growth rates for any animals leaving the feeding herd. This can be reported on using the weekly feeder growth rates report.

The tattoo field (read only) shows the full identification of the pig id to ensure the correct piglet has been entered. You do not have to enter this information manually.

Note:

If you are transferring pigs from the feeding herd into the breeding herd you do NOT enter them on this form.

You should enter them into PigCom on the 'Boars In'/'Sows/Gilts In' forms as detailed earlier in this section. PigCom then automatically recognises these movements out of the feeding herd.

Examples of data that may be entered into the Piglets/Feeders Form:

a. Transfer of 100 piglets, at weaning, into the feeding herd (average wt 7kg)
b. 80 bacon pigs, going to the slaughter house (average wt 95kg)
c. Death of 1 weaner, due to scour, pig ID 8000

Filtering Records to View Entered Data

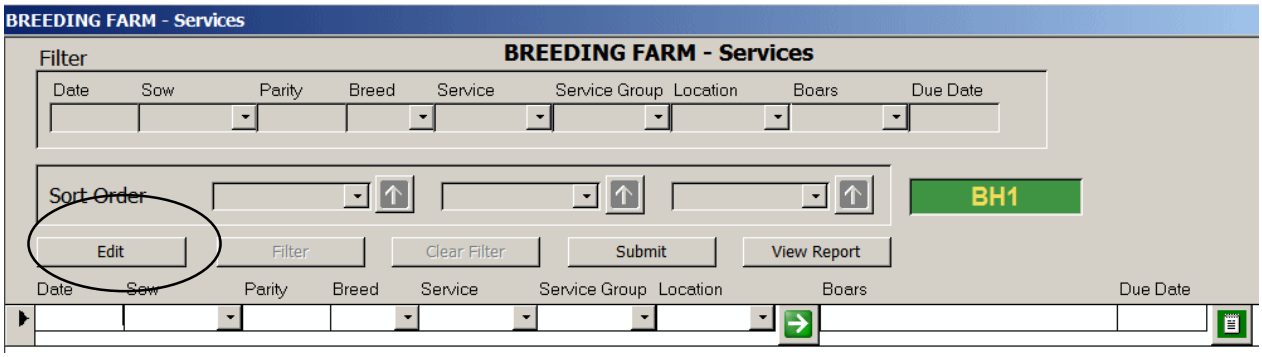
In other words:

- How to look up records
- How to make changes to records

For this section, all explanations will be referring to the Service Form as an example. However, the principles are the same for all forms, so once you have mastered how to use the filters on the service form, you will be able to use the filter on all PigCom forms.

On all the inputting forms, you will see the Edit button as shown below on the services input form:

Example of where EDIT is located on the Service Form



Click on Edit and the 'Filter' panel at the top of the form will become active and allow for data to be entered on to it.

This 'Filter' panel is where you enter the information you would like to search for. You can enter data into just one column (i.e. date) or into as many of the columns you would like (if you have a very specific search).

Example:

If you would like to search for all services on a specific date that were 2nd services, you would need to enter the specific date into the 'date' column AND a '2nd' into the 'Service' column.

Entering Search Parameters

1. Drop down menu selections

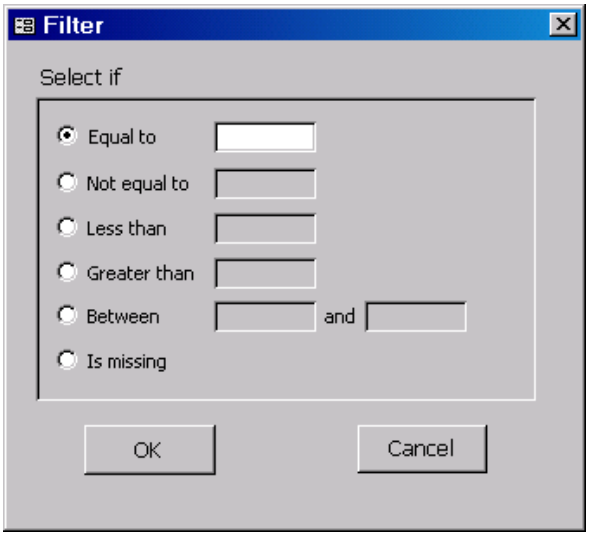
On the 'Filter' panel, the following columns use drop down menus to help you make your selection from:

If you would like to search for any data using these columns, simply select the option you would like to search for from the drop down menus.

2. ‘Select if’

On the ‘Filter’ panel, the following columns use a ‘Select if’ function to select your search criteria.

When you click on any of these boxes (within the ‘Filter’ panel), the following form will appear:



This is where you enter the details relating to the specific records you are searching for.

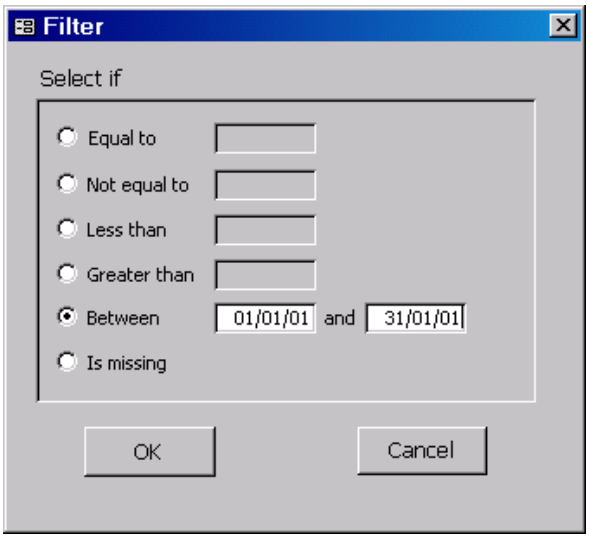
Using ‘Date’ as an example:

When you click on date and this ‘Select if’ form appears, you have the option of filtering for:

Equal to	-	One specific date
Not equal to	-	Every date that is not equal to the one you have entered
Less than	-	All dates prior to the one you have entered
Greater than	-	All dates after the one you have entered
Between	-	Everything between the 2 dates entered
Is missing	-	Will search for records whereby there is a date missing, i.e. blank.

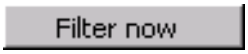
Example:

If you want to search for all services between 01/01/01 and 31/01/01:

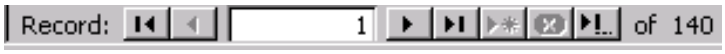


Filtering All PigCom Records

Once you have entered all of the search parameters you require you can instruct PigCom to filter its records.

Click on 

PigCom will now bring up all the records that match the criteria you have selected.



This line (at the bottom of the form) tells you how many records PigCom has found that match your selected criteria. In this case, it has found 140. Use the arrow buttons to scroll through each record or enter a number to go directly to that record.

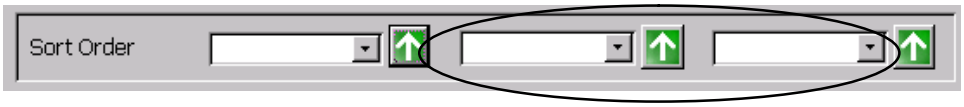
Sorting Filtered Records into a Specific Order

You can change the order of the displayed records by using the 'Sort Order' function and select by which category you would like to sort the data.

Select the category which you would like the data sorted by (from the drop down menu)

2.

Use this button to change the direction you want the data sorted by, either ascending (lowest value at the top) or descending (lowest value at the bottom).

3. 

If your data contains values that are equal (for example if you sorted by date and then have 10 records on that date), you may want to add a second sorting order to further sort the records within the sames dates as each other. This can be done by adding a second 'Sort Order' category.

Example

- You have sorted 100 records by 'date'
- PigCom has sorted these records out so that they are now displayed in date order
- There are 10 records for 01/01/01
- You can now add a second sort to put these 10 into a specific order (i.e. the 2nd services listed first etc)

Sort order filter for the above example

Editing and Deleting Records

You should have now found the records you wanted, if you wish, you can now:

- **Edit (change) the record(s)**
- **Delete the record(s)**

1. Editing records

To edit the record, simply select the record you wish to edit by clicking on the appropriate data in that record and change the record as required.

Click on

Note:

If you have set up a filter in order to find a particular record and you then amend the record so that it no longer fits in with the criteria you have filtered for, the record will disappear from the screen. This is normal – if you reset your filter to find the newly amended record, it will appear.

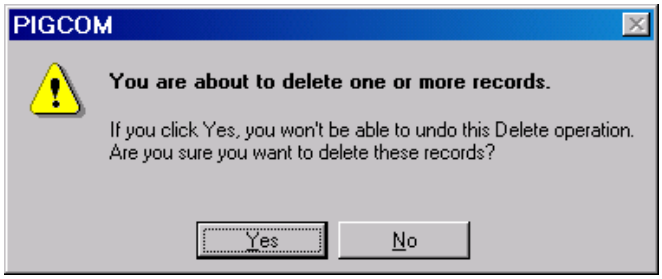
2. Deleting records

To delete an entire record,

Click on the arrow at the side of the record you wish to delete (box will turn black).

Press [DELETE] on your keyboard.

The following warning screen will appear:


PIGCOM
You are about to delete one or more records.
If you click Yes, you won't be able to undo this Delete operation.
Are you sure you want to delete these records?
Yes
No

Once you are sure you definitely want to delete the record, click on 'Yes'.

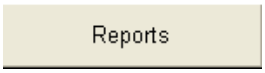
Note:

To delete more than one record at a time, click on the black arrow and drag the cursor down to cover all the records you wish to delete.

Those records you have selected to delete will be shaded black to the left of the record (where the arrow is on the first record selected).

Weekly Reports

After all weekly data has been entered, you can then produce the weekly reports.

These can be accessed by clicking 

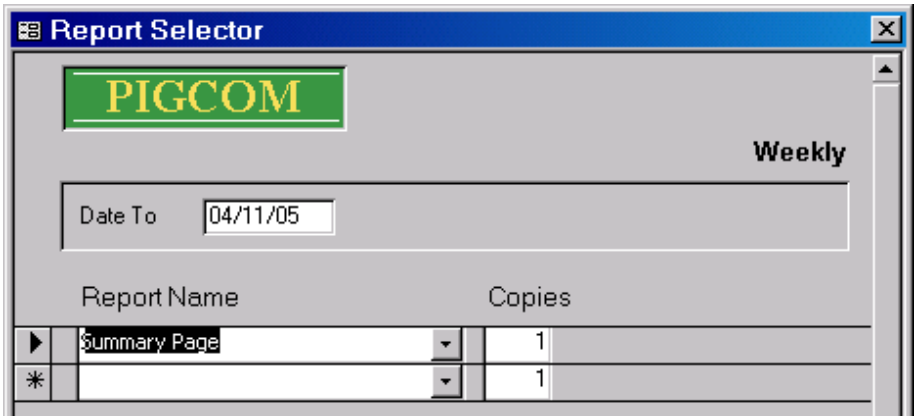
on the MAIN MENU.

Followed by

on the REPORTS MENU.

The weekly report selection form will appear on your screen.

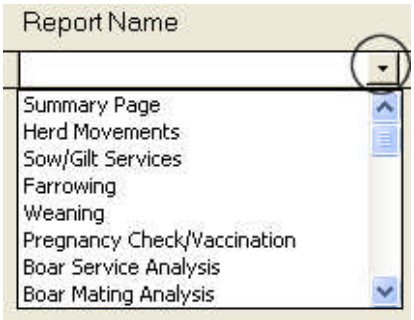
Report Form



Step by step guide to selecting reports:

1.

Enter the date of the last day in the week you require the report for in the box.

2. 

Click on the arrow to select the required report from the drop down box. If you require a number of reports, each row of the form can be used for a different report.

Weekly Reports Available:

'Summary Page'
A brief overview of the past weeks activities, summarising services etc.

'Herd Movements'
A breakdown of pig movements (not including deaths) into and out of the herd during the week.

'Sow/Gilt Services'
A list of maiden and dry sows due for service.

'Farrowing'
A list of sows and gilts due for farrowing.

'Weaning'
A list of sows due for weaning.

'Pregnancy Check/Vaccination'
Several reports of sows due for pregnancy check or vaccination (these types of reports can be customised in the FARM SETUP form, see page 9).

'Boar Service Analysis'
A breakdown of boar usage (single sire matings only).

'Boar Mating Analysis'
A summary of AI dosages used per boar per week.

'Service Analysis'
A breakdown of service history for the previous 20 weeks, including repeats, abortions, farrowings etc.

'Dropouts'
A list of females which have dropped out of a week's services, for example, repeats, abortions etc.

'Feeder Growth Rates'
Individual growth rates for animals whose weight and ID are recorded when leaving the feeding herd.

'Inventory - Maidens to Serve'
Service book style report listing maidens due for serving.

'Inventory - Sows to Serve'
Service book style report listing sows due for serving.

'Inventory - Due to Farrow'
Farrowing book style report listing females due for farrowing.

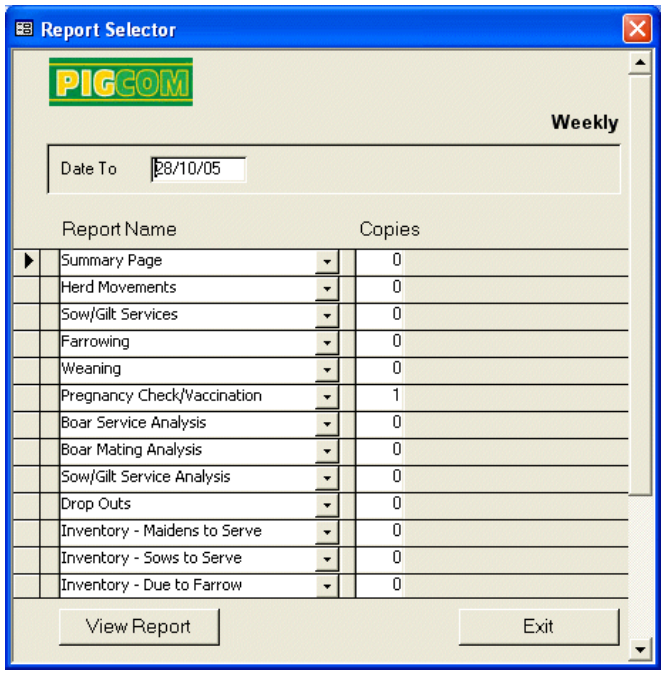
'Inventory - Due to Wean'
Weaning book style report listing females due for weaning.

Note:

Once you have selected your list of reports for the first time, PigCom will automatically display this list every time you activate the form.

Therefore, an easier way of printing reports is to have each report selected on the form and then in the 'copies' box either put a '0' (report will not be printed) or a '1' (will be printed).

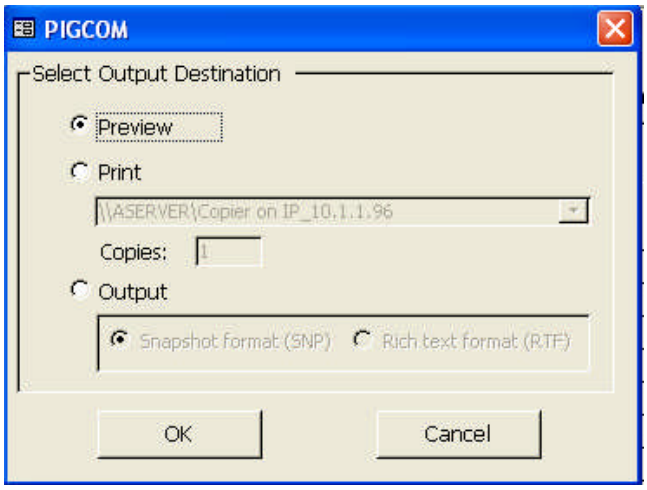
Example:



In this example, the summary page, herd movements and the boar service analysis reports are the only reports that will be printed.

3. Once you have selected your required reports click

The output selection form will appear on the screen.



On this screen you can select if you want the reports as a 'preview' (on screen, from which you can then print) or sent straight to the printer.

Select whether you would like to see a preview or print straight away by clicking on the option button:

Click

Note:

The output option allows you to save an electronic copy of the reports to your PC, for emailing etc.

If you select this option you can then highlight the format you wish to save the report as. The suggested format is snapshot viewer, which can be installed from the PigCom CD (see page 1 for instructions).

When

is pressed, PigCom will ask you for a folder to save the reports in, select the folder and press ok.

Report 1 - Weekly Summary

The Weekly Summary Report shows a detailed summary of the previous week's events. The figures shown on this report should match the weekly figures that you entered. If differences occur then you should view your data to look for incorrect entries (e.g. incorrect date).

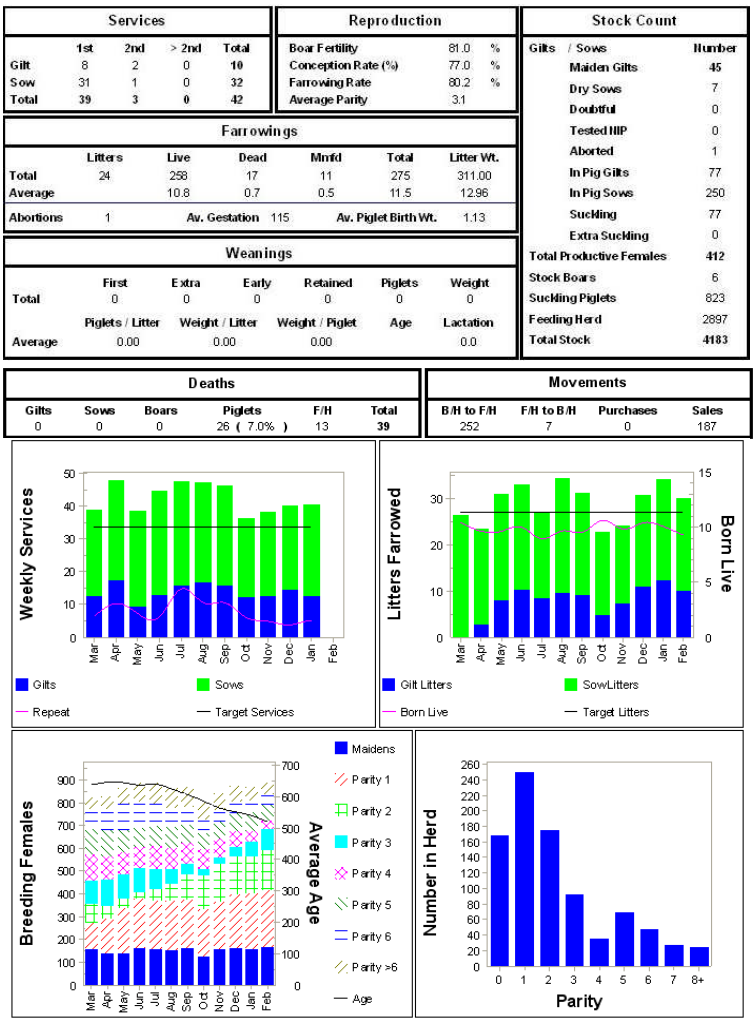
The [Reproduction] section shows figures for the last 22 weeks – boar fertility should be higher or equal to conception rate as this excludes service failure due to abortion and irregular repeats. The farrowing rate shows actual farrowing rate in weeks 17 to 22 (i.e. the last 5 weeks).

The [Weaning] section shows [First], [Extra] (which are sows weaned after extra-suckling), [Early] and [Retained] (sows now used for extra-suckling). These four should total the number of sows weaned.

The figures shown in the [Stock Count] box are calculated from the last month/batch stock count data and take into account all movements and deaths.

The sales figure displayed in the [Movements] is a total figure including both the feeding and breeding herds.

The target lines on the charts can be set on the Weekly Form on the Farm Setup (see page 9).



Report 2 - Herd Movements

All the movements from the past week are listed on the Herd Movements Report. Feeding herd deaths that have not had a reason for death recorded on PigCom will appear on this report.

Herd Movements

Department	Pig Type	Date	Place	Number	Weight	Av. Wt.	Av. Age
BREEDING HERD DEPARTURES							
	Breeding Sow	03 Jan	LOCATION 6573	4	0	0.00	822
	Breeding Sow	05 Jan	DIED	1	0	0.00	932
			Breeding Sow	**5**	**0**	**0.00**	**877**
			BREEDING HERD DEPARTURES	**5**	**0**	**0.00**	**877**
FEEDING HERD DEPARTURES							
	Store	07 Jan	FARM 122	375	13125	35.00	102
			Store	**375**	**13125**	**35.00**	**102**
	Baconer	06 Jan	LOCATION 6870	30	2765	92.17	177
			Baconer	**30**	**2765**	**92.17**	**177**
			FEEDING HERD DEPARTURES	**405**	**15890**	**39.23**	**140**

Report 3 - Sow/Gilt Services

This report lists the maiden gilts and sows due for serving. The lists are sorted by days empty or days in-herd to prioritise or highlight the important females to serve.

Maidens to Serve

Tag	Date In	Days	Age	Location	Tag	Date In	Days	Age	Location	Tag	Date In	Days	Age	Location
GT131609	11/09	74	224		GT131809	11/09	74	224		GT131908	11/09	74	224	
GT131910	11/09	74	224		GT132307	11/09	74	222		GT132404	11/09	74	221	
GT132409	11/09	74	221		GT132411	11/09	74	221		GT154607	11/09	74	217	
GT156813	11/09	74	202		GT156911	11/09	74	202		GT157107	11/09	74	201	
GT157109	11/09	74	201		GT157309	11/09	74	201		RT023907	11/09	74	224	
RT024006	11/09	74	224		RT024007	11/09	74	224		RT024008	11/09	74	224	
RT024308	11/09	74	223		RT024310	11/09	74	223		RT024506	11/09	74	222	
RT024907	11/09	74	209		RT025305	11/09	74	205		RT025410	11/09	74	203	
RT025506	11/09	74	202		RT025507	11/09	74	202		BT062105	28/10	27	178	
BT062303	28/10	27	178		GT154408	28/10	27	218		GT157810	28/10	27	197	
GT157811	28/10	27	197		GT157909	28/10	27	197		GT158409	28/10	27	196	
RT026204	28/10	27	197		RT026306	28/10	27	194						

Maidens to Serve **35**

Sows to Serve

Tag	Empty	Parity	Status	Location	Tag	Empty	Parity	Status	Location
G9401	1	8	Dry	A32-14	GQ7367	1	6	Dry	A32-35
GQ7457	1	5	Dry	A15-32	GQ7557	1	6	Dry	A36-35
GQ7762	1	6	Dry	A34-22	GR5963	1	4	Dry	A36-17
GR6039A	1	4	Dry	A32-44	GS069911	1	2	Dry	A34-42
R3955	1	8	Dry	A32-13	RQ3583	1	6	Dry	A33-26
RR4003A	1	4	Dry	A32-36	RR4011	1	5	Dry	A36-14
RR4347	1	4	Dry	A36-24	RR4557	1	4	Dry	A36-12

Repeat Services

Tag Number	Parity	Location	Service	Return Date	Days to Reservice	Boar(s) Not Holding
BR3759	2	A15-06	3	19/11/12	80	BQ1176

Repeat Services **1** Average Days to Reservice **80.0**

In this example, the report shows the location of each of the sows to serve. This will have been set by recording the location at weaning. The maiden gilts have no location set here. When gilts were entered into the herd, the location was not recorded at this point.

Report 4 - Farrowing

This report lists the sows/gilts that farrowed the previous week and then lists the females due to farrow over the next few weeks.

Gilts Farrowed

Tag	Age	In Herd	Live	Dead	Total	Location	Cull
BS055008	357	181	11	0	11		( )
GS111807	348	181	11	1	12		( )
RS015506	345	181	10	0	10		( )

Gilts Farrowed **3** Average Total Born **11** Average Days In Herd **181**

* Prolific female with Average Total Born > **15**

Sows Farrowed

Tag	Pty	Live	Dead	Total	Farr. Int.	Location	Cull
BR2625	5	8 (9.4)	1 (0.6)	9,12,9	146 (152)	A33-12	( )
BS039310	2	10 (11.5)	1 (0.5)	11,13	145 (145)	A33-42	( )
GR1191	3	13 (10.3)	1 (0.3)	14,8,10	148 (148)	A33-35	( )
RR4556	4	14 (10.8)	2 (1.0)	16,12,11	146 (157)	A34-43	( )
RS002911	2	11 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	11,10	259 (259)	A01-26	( )
RS004110	2	12 (13.0)	0 (0.0)	12,14	171 (171)	A32-37	( )

Sows Farrowed **6** Average Total Born **12.2** Average Farrowing Interval **157**

Average performance shown in brackets

* Prolific female with Average Total Born > **15**

Sows due to Farrow

Date	Tag	Parity	Reared	Location	Date	Tag	Parity	Reared	Location
15 Nov *	GS079606	2	13	A36-21	17 Nov *	R3945	8	6,6,8	A34-26
21 Nov *	RS014708	GILT			23 Nov *	GR5189	4	9,9,10	A34-47
23 Nov *	GR6156A	3	8,8	A33-13	24 Nov	G8941	8	6,7,13	A34-34
24 Nov	G9172	9	7,9,9	A34-27	24 Nov	G9292	8	7,12,5	A34-21
24 Nov	GR7018	4	10,11,10	A34-35	24 Nov	GR7526	4	5,12,5	A34-16
24 Nov	GR9658	4	6,10,10	A34-11	24 Nov	GS066608	2	11	A33-37
24 Nov	GS066707	2	9	A33-27	24 Nov	RR4001A	4	9,6,5	A34-25

Sows due to Farrow : **14**

In this example, only one week of sows due to farrowing is shown to keep the report length down. The location of all sows has been recorded, but the farrowing location for gilts has not been recorded for some reson.

Report 5 - Weanings

This report lists the sows/gilts that will be due for weaning next time, along with those sows which were weaned within the current week. The sows due for weaning list is sorted with the oldest litters at the top of the page.

Sows due for Weaning

Date	Tag	Pty	Days	Live	Dead	Reared	Location
03 Nov +	GQ7763	6	42	12 (10.3)	1 (0.8)	9,0,12	A15-06
12 Nov	GR7255	3	33	12 (12.3)	2 (1.0)	12,11	A35-41
14 Nov *	BR3040A	4	31	13 (9.3)	0 (1.0)	10,3,7	A32-32
27 Nov	GQ7747	6	18	15 (10.8)	1 (0.2)	11,7,12	A36-13
27 Nov	GR5427	4	18	15 (12.8)	1 (1.5)	9,12,10	A31-25
27 Nov	RQ3611	6	18	10 (13.3)	0 (0.2)	9,8,9	A32-24
23 Nov	GS066410	2	22	9 (9.5)	1 (0.5)	9	A01-18
01 Dec	BR3277	4	14	9 (10.5)	0 (0.5)	13,11,10	A31-12
01 Dec *	GQ7397	6	14	12 (11.0)	2 (1.3)	0,11,9	A31-33
01 Dec	GR6740	4	14	13 (10.5)	0 (0.3)	9,7,11	A31-46
01 Dec *	RR4608	4	14	6 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	8,10,9	A31-45

Sows due for Weaning **11** E Extra Suckling + OVERDUE * Number reared is below **8** piglets per litter

Average performance shown in brackets Minimum Age at Weaning **21** Maximum Age at Weaning **36**

Weaned Sows

Date	Tag	Pty	Days	Weaned	Litter Wt.	Av. Live	Av. Dead	Av. Weaned	Reared	Location
23 Nov	B1166	8	20 *	8	55 (6.8)	11.8	0.6	9.5	7,11,13	A36-36
23 Nov	BQ1891	6	24	9	62 (6.9)	9.8	0.8	8.7	9,10,8	A36-37
23 Nov	BQ2075	4	22	5	33 (6.6)	8.8	0.3	7.5 *	9,10,6	A01-44
23 Nov	BR2968	4	22	9	60 (6.7)	11.5	0.8	8.0	0,9,14	A36-24
23 Nov	BR3271	4	21 *	8	55 (6.9)	12.0	0.5	9.8	10,11,10	A36-44
23 Nov	GQ7457	5	20 *	8	53 (6.6)	8.6	0.6	9.4	11,9,10	A15-32
23 Nov	GQ7557	6	17 *	10	60 (6.0)	8.5	0.7	8.5	10,6,8	A36-35
23 Nov	GQ7762	6	27	8	52 (6.4)	11.8	0.0	9.3	12,10,6	A34-22
23 Nov	RR4557	4	17 *	10	71 (7.1)	10.0	0.5	9.3	9,9,9	A36-12

Sows **9** E Extra Suckling * Number reared is below **8** piglets per litter

* Minimum Age at Weaning **21**

Location is listed in each case where this is recorded. Sows due for weaning will list the location entered at farrowing (unless changed in the interim); the sows weaned list shows the location entered at weaning (unless subsequently changed).

Report 6 - Pregnancy Check/Vaccination

Below is an example of a Pregnancy Checks Reports produced by PigCom. The information on this report can be tailor made to suit your pregnancy check or vaccination program (see page 9)

90 Day E. coli vaccine

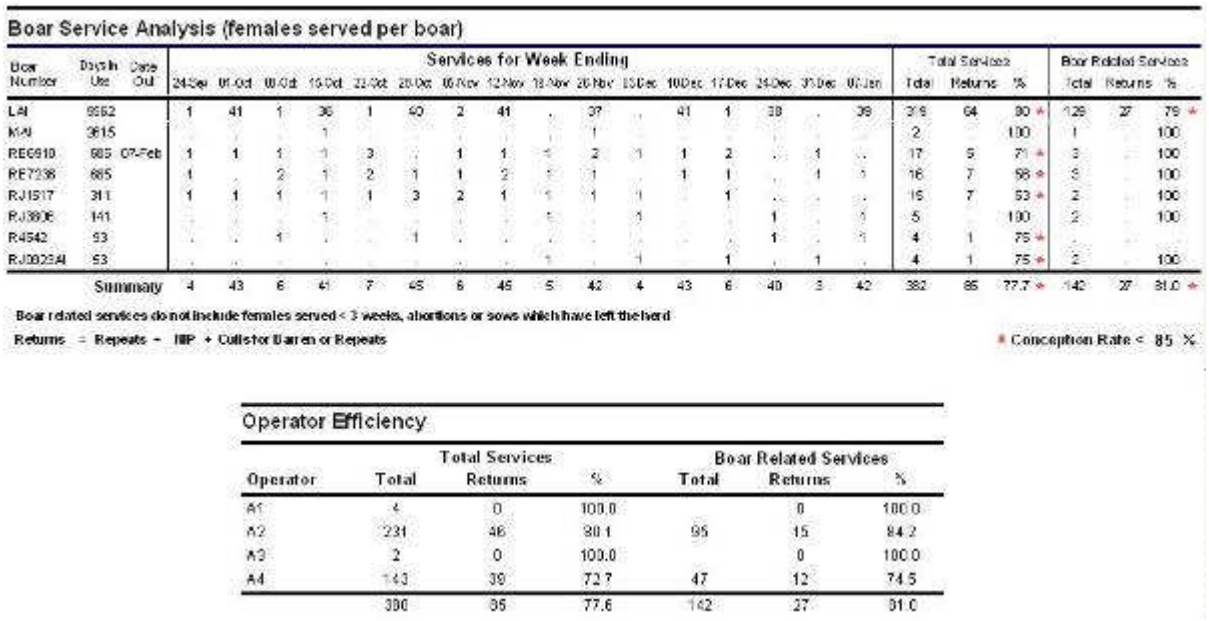
Tag	Service	Date	Check	Location	Tag	Service	Date	Check	Location
GILTS									
BS049208	1	30/11	( )		GS109911	2	25/11	( )	
GS109914	1	01/12	( )		RS014612	1	01/12	( )	
RS015406	1	01/12	( )		RS015408	1	01/12	( )	
GILTS to check	**6**								
SOWS									
B1043 (9)	1	26/11	( )	A32-32	B7119 (8)	2	28/11	( )	A01-04
BR3017A (4)	1	27/11	( )	A31-24	BR3066A (4)	1	28/11	( )	A31-32
BR3348 (4)	1	25/11	( )	A32-34	BS040307 (2)	1	29/11	( )	A35-43
BS043605 (2)	1	26/11	( )	A31-27	G9359 (9)	1	26/11	( )	A31-33
G9535 (9)	1	28/11	( )	A31-35	GQ5210 (6)	1	26/11	( )	A31-23
GQ7124 (6)	1	01/12	( )	A36-27	GQ7746 (6)	1	27/11	( )	A31-34
GQ7749 (6)	1	27/11	( )	A31-36	GQ7825 (5)	2	29/11	( )	A01-20
GR1157 (3)	1	25/11	( )	A32-11	GR5165 (5)	1	29/11	( )	A31-12
GR7054 (4)	1	26/11	( )	A32-41	GR9714 (5)	1	26/11	( )	A32-15
GS061208 (3)	1	27/11	( )	A31-37	GS068605 (3)	2	01/12	( )	A35-31
GS069014 (3)	1	27/11	( )	A31-22	GS077412 (2)	2	01/12	( )	A32-43
GS090910 (2)	1	27/11	( )	A31-16	GS091209 (2)	1	28/11	( )	A31-42
R3886 (7)	2	27/11	( )	A01-36	RS007808 (2)	1	29/11	( )	A31-16
RS007809 (2)	1	28/11	( )	A36-33	RS007810 (2)	1	25/11	( )	A36-41
RS008407 (2)	1	25/11	( )	A36-37	RS009207 (2)	1	30/11	( )	A31-14
SOWS to check	**30**								
Total to check	**36**								

If recording locations, this is shown here to assist in finding the sows on the unit. In the example here, sows have locations, but maiden gilts do not have a location recorded in this example data file.

Report 7 - Boar Service Analysis

The Boar Service Analysis report shows the number of times a boar was used per week (single sire matings only) and also shows the individual boar fertility over the past 16 weeks. If a sow is served by more than one boar it is classed as a mixed sire service.

If an operator code has been entered during the service data entry, then the efficiency of each operator over the same 16 week period is also displayed at the bottom of the report. If more than one operator is recorded per sow, the operator is classed as mixed, while if no operator is recorded the operator is classed as unknown.



Boar Service Analysis (females served per boar)

Boar Number	Days In Use	Date Out	Services for Week Ending																Total Services			Boar Related Services		
			24-Sep	01-Oct	08-Oct	15-Oct	22-Oct	29-Oct	05-Nov	12-Nov	19-Nov	26-Nov	03-Dec	10-Dec	17-Dec	24-Dec	31-Dec	07-Jan	Total	Returns	%	Total	Returns	%
LAI	9662		1	41	1	36	1	40	2	41	.	37	.	41	1	38	.	39	319	64	80 *	126	27	79 *
MAI	3615		.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	100	1	.	100
RE6910	685	07-Feb	1	1	1	1	3	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	1	.	17	5	71 *	3	.	100
RE7236	685		1	.	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	16	7	56 *	3	.	100
RJ1517	311		1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	16	7	53 *	2	.	100
RJ3806	141		.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	100	2	.	100
R4542	93		.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	75 *	.	.	.
RJ0923AI	53		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	75 *	2	.	100
	Summary		4	43	6	41	7	45	6	45	5	42	4	43	6	40	3	42	382	85	77.7 *	142	27	81.0 *

Boar related services do not include females served < 3 weeks, abortions or sows which have left the herd

Returns = Repeats + NIP + Culls for Barren or Repeats

* Conception Rate < 85 %

Operator Efficiency

Operator	Total Services Total	Total Services Returns	Total Services %	Boar Related Services Total	Boar Related Services Returns	Boar Related Services %
A1	4	0	100.0		0	100.0
A2	231	46	80.1	95	15	84.2
A3	2	0	100.0		0	100.0
A4	143	39	72.7	47	12	74.5
	380	85	77.6	142	27	81.0

Report 8 - Boar Mating Analysis

The Boar Mating Analysis differs from the Boar Service Analysis because it totals up all the matings and AI doses used for each boar over the past 16 weeks. This highlights under or over-worked boars.

Boar Usage Analysis (matings / AI doses used per boar)

Boar Number	Matings for Week Ending																Total	Average per Week
	24-Sep	01-Oct	08-Oct	15-Oct	22-Oct	29-Oct	05-Nov	12-Nov	19-Nov	26-Nov	03-Dec	10-Dec	17-Dec	24-Dec	31-Dec	07-Jan		
LAI	3	97	3	82	3	101	6	95	.	83	.	95	3	99	.	96	766	47.9
MAI	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0.4
R4542	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	12	0.8
RE6910	3	2	3	3	8	.	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	.	3	.	49	3.1
RE7236	3	.	6	3	5	3	3	6	3	3	.	3	3	.	3	3	47	2.9
RJ0923AI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	12	0.8
RJ1517	3	3	3	3	3	9	6	3	3	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	45	2.8
RJ3806	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	3	.	3	15	0.9
Summary	**12**	**102**	**18**	**97**	**19**	**116**	**18**	**107**	**15**	**98**	**12**	**101**	**18**	**105**	**9**	**105**	**952**	**59.5**

Report 9 - Sow/Gilt Service Analysis

This report is an overview for possible fertility problems in the breeding herd. The first table lists the numbers served per week and then the number of returns etc from that week. The dropout table then shows which weeks the dropouts (returns, culls etc.) occurred from each service week. This summary gives an overview of the stage during gestation that conception/pregnancy failure occurred and may help highlight fertility or repeat heat detection problems.

Service Targets

Wk/E	Total	First	Repeat	Returned	Doubtful	Tested NIP	Aborted	Left Herd	Farrowed	In Pig	Farr. %	Adj. %
10.06/05	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	100.0	100.0
17.06/05	4	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	50.0	50.0
24.06/05	29	28	1	2	.	1	.	2	24	.	82.8	82.8
01.07/05	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	100.0	100.0
08.07/05	6	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	66.7	66.7
Total	**41**	**40**	**1**	**4**	**.**	**3**	**.**	**2**	**32**		**78.0**	**78.0**
%		**97.6**	**2.4**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**78.0**		**Con. %**	**Adj. %**
15.07/05	29	27	2	2	.	1	.	.	26	.	89.7	89.7
22.07/05	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0
29.07/05	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	100.0	100.0
05.08/05	29	27	2	2	.	.	1	1	25	.	86.2	86.2
12.08/05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19.08/05	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	100.0	97.6
26.08/05	30	29	1	2	.	2	1	.	25	.	83.3	80.9
02.09/05	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	100.0	97.6
09.09/05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16.09/05	24	22	2	3	.	2	.	.	19	.	79.2	76.7
23.09/05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30.09/05	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	0.0	0.0
07.10/05	30	28	2	2	.	2	.	.	26	.	86.7	74.5
14.10/05	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	100.0	82.9
21.10/05	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	100.0	80.5
28.10/05	20	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	100.0	78.0
04.11/05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**182**	**167**	**15**	**14**	**.**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**157**		**86.3**	**80.4**
%		**91.8**	**8.2**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**3.8**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**86.3**			

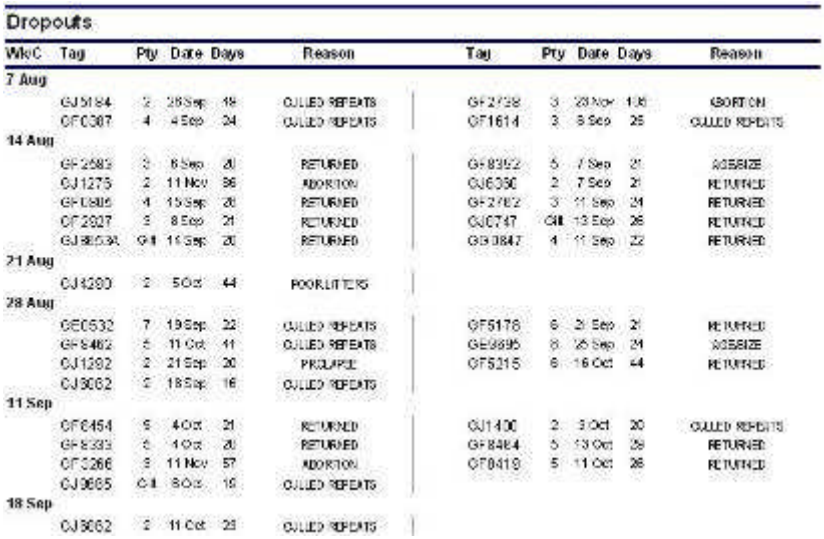
Weeks included in analysis	22	Target services for 22 week period	275
Target litters farrowing per week	10	Actual services for 22 week period	223
22 week adjusted conception rate	80.0	Services down on target in period	52
Weekly services required for target litters	12	Services required this week to stay on target	**64**

Dropout Summary

	Dropouts in Week																
Wk/E	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
10.06/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.06/05	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.06/05	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
01.07/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
08.07/05	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.07/05	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22.07/05	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29.07/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
05.08/05	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			
12.08/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
19.08/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
26.08/05	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1						
02.09/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
09.09/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
16.09/05	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..									
23.09/05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
30.09/05	..	..	1	..	..	1											
07.10/05	1	..	1	..	..												
14.10/05	..	..	..	..													
Summary	**1**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Report 10 - Dropouts

The Dropouts Report lists each sow/gilt that has dropped out of their service group/week, and gives the reason for their dropout (return, culled, aborted etc.).



Dropouts

Wk/C	Tag	Pty	Date	Days	Reason	Tag	Pty	Date	Days	Reason
7 Aug										
	GJ5184	2	26 Sep	49	CULLED REPEATS	GF2738	3	28 Nov	105	ABORTION
	GF0387	4	4 Sep	24	CULLED REPEATS	GF1614	3	8 Sep	25	CULLED REPEATS
14 Aug										
	GF2583	3	8 Sep	25	RETURNED	GF8352	5	7 Sep	24	ASSEIZE
	GJ1275	2	11 Nov	86	ABORTION	GJ6356	2	7 Sep	24	RETURNED
	GF0805	4	15 Sep	28	RETURNED	GF2782	3	11 Sep	28	RETURNED
	GF2027	3	8 Sep	24	RETURNED	GJC747	Gilt	13 Sep	28	RETURNED
	GJ8634	Gilt	15 Sep	28	RETURNED	GF3847	4	11 Sep	25	RETURNED
21 Aug										
	GJ4280	2	5 Oct	44	POOR LITTERS					
28 Aug										
	GE0532	7	19 Sep	22	CULLED REPEATS	GF5178	6	21 Sep	24	RETURNED
	GF8462	5	11 Oct	41	CULLED REPEATS	GE8895	6	25 Sep	28	ASSEIZE
	GJ1292	2	21 Sep	24	PROLAPSE	GF5215	6	16 Oct	48	RETURNED
	GJ3062	2	18 Sep	21	CULLED REPEATS					
11 Sep										
	GF8454	6	4 Oct	24	RETURNED	GJ1400	2	3 Oct	24	CULLED REPEATS
	GF8333	6	4 Oct	24	RETURNED	GF8464	5	13 Oct	33	RETURNED
	GF3266	3	11 Nov	61	ABORTION	GF0419	5	11 Oct	32	RETURNED
	GJ3665	Gilt	8 Oct	28	CULLED REPEATS					
18 Sep										
	GJ3062	2	11 Oct	23	CULLED REPEATS					

Report 11 - Inventories

The Inventories are lists of females which are due for either serving, farrowing or weaning in the next week.

Maidens to Serve — Details of individual matings for this service

Date	Tag	Date In	Days	Age	Boar	A/P	By	Boar	A/P	By	Boar	A/P	By
	GK1247	03/09	126	302 *									
	GK2375	15/10	84	255 *									
	GK2376	15/10	84	255 *									
	GK3078	03/12	35	232 *									
	GK3085	12/11	56	232 *									

Sows to Serve — Details of individual matings for this service

Date	Tag	Pty	Empty	Status	Sv No	Boar	A/P	By	Boar	A/P	By	Boar	A/P	By
	GF0472	5	8	Dry	1									
	GF5611	6	8	Dry	1									
	GF6650	5	92	Aborted	2									
	GF8286	5	8	Dry	1									
	GF8463	5	8	Dry	1									
	GJ7542	2	50	Returned	3									
	GJ7797	1	8	Dry	1									
	GJ8610	2	8	Dry	1									

Sows due for Weaning

Date	Tag	Due Date		Parity	Days	Live	Dead	Reared	Piglets	Wt	Milk	Comment
	GE1463	13 Jan		6	15	11 (12.0)	1 (0.4)	10,9,10				
	GE3140	11 Jan		7	17	9 (10.7)	2 (1.3)	10,12,9				
	GF0726	07 Jan	*	4	21	7 (10.3)	0 (0.3)	11,9,11				
	GF0736	31 Dec		4	28	13 (13.8)	0 (0.8)	10,10,11				
	GF1833	13 Jan		3	15	12 (12.0)	1 (0.3)	10,10				

Report 14 - Feeder Growth Rates

This report displays the growth rates of individual pigs which were either sold or internally transferred from the feeding herd. This report relies on individual identities and weights being recorded in the Piglets/Feeders Movement Form when entering sales (see page 45).

Date	Origin	Destination	Tattoo	Age	Weight	Wt. Gain	Daily Gain
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9011	166	102.0	101.0	0.61
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9029	159	96.0	95.0	0.60
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9034	159	93.0	92.0	0.58
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9037	159	97.0	96.0	0.60
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9046	159	95.0	94.0	0.59
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9050	155	96.0	95.0	0.61
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9063	152	101.0	100.0	0.66
10/04/07	Farm B	Abattoir	9066	152	98.0	97.0	0.64
				157.6	**97.3**	**96.3**	**0.61**

Weekly Summary Reports (Consolidated)

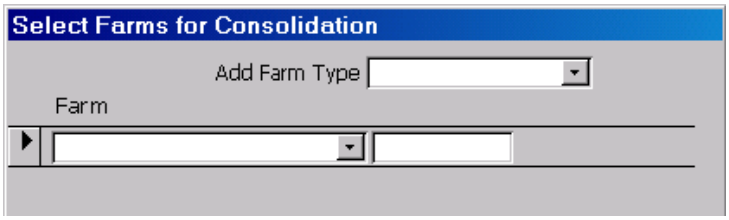
PigCom also produces weekly summary reports known as 'consolidated' reports. These reports differ from the standard weekly reports. Consolidated reports include a breakdown of weekly activities, an overview of conception and farrowing prediction. The consolidated reports also allow for more than one farm to be analysed on the same report. These reports can be for a single unit or for a number of farms if required.

Click on

on the REPORTS MENU.

The farm selection form will appear on the screen.

Farm Selection Form



You can select one individual farm to produce the report for, or a number of farms (if required).

Select the farm using the drop down menu.

Click

The 'Reports – Consolidated' form will then appear on your screen.

Reports – Consolidated Form

Click on

Select the report(s) you require and print as in the Weekly Reports section (see Page 51)

Reports Available:

'Weekly Report Consolidated'
Summarised review of weekly activity.
'Weekly Feeder Summary'
Overview of feeder movements/deaths.
'Weekly Conception'
Breakdown of conception rates and dropouts over the past 17 weeks.
'Weekly Due to Farrow'
Breakdown of animals due to farrow in the next 17 weeks.
'Feeder Deaths'
Overview of feeder deaths and percentage mortality
'Predicted Sales'
Sales forecast from entered data.
'Movement Summary'
Summary of all departures (excluding deaths) from the feeding and breeding herds.
'Feeder Growth Rates'
Individual growth rates from animals sold from the feeding herd.
'Summary Page'
The summary page from the weekly reports, consolidating the information of all units together.
'Service Analysis'
A consolidated version of the weekly service analysis form, showing a breakdown of service history for the previous 20 weeks, including repeats, abortions, farrowings etc.

Report 1 - Weekly Report Consolidated

The Weekly Report Consolidated is a brief overview of the weekly activity on either one or a number of units, showing all the necessary production factors in a concise, one-page report.

Weekly - Consolidated Week 50 10-Dec-04 PIGCOM

				Total Stock						Numbers Born			Piglet	Number of Deaths				Total Sales	
Farm	Sows	Maidens	Dry Sows	Open	Close	Services	Repeats	Repeat %	Litters	Live	Dead	Total	Mortality	Sow+Boar	Feeders	Farr. %	Con. %	All	External
Farm A	407	65	6	4109	4164	43	2	4.7	29	12.24	0.69	12.93	4.8	0	11	78.7	76.9	272	272
Farm B	548	90	35	3528	3394	31	2	6.5	21	11.19	0.57	11.76	8.1	4	14	75.1	76.4	332	332
Farm C	523	30	35	3192	3129	31	9	29.0	20	8.2	0.6	8.8	9.8	3	12	72.8	71.7	196	196
Farm D	1531	117	91	4525	4390	90	16	17.8	66	10.2	0.39	10.59	7.7	1	9	78.6	74.9	746	746
TOTAL	3009	302	167	15354	15077	195	29	14.9	136	14.27	70	1497	104	8	46			1546	1546
AVERAGE	752	76	42	3839	3769	49	7	14.3	34	10.49	0.51	11.01	7.3	2	12	77	74.9	387	387

Report 2 - Weekly Feeder Summary

The Weekly Feeder Summary shows the opening and closing stocks, purchases and sales (including internal and external transfers) and deaths for the week. A breakdown of common causes of death is also shown to highlight any potential health problems within the feeding herd. The deaths to be included under these titles can be customised in the 'Conditions' pick list.

The Weekly Summary Report stock count figures are derived from the last recorded stock count and then rolling each category forward based on data recorded since the stock count.

Weekly Consolidated : Feeder Summary Week 50 16-Dec-05 PIGCOM

		Summary of Feeder Movements								Summary of Reasons for Feeder Death						
	Opening	Purchases		Transfers			Sales		Closing							
Farm Name	Stock	All	External	In	Out	Deaths	All	External	Stock	Prolapse	Rupture	Thin Pig	Scour	Lame	Pneumonia	Other
Farm A	456	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm B	6	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm C	1232	510	510	-	-	6	134	134	1602	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
Farm D	1661	240	240	-	-	4	240	240	1657	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Farm E	373	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overall Totals	3728	1025	1025	-	-	10	484	484	4259	-	1	-	-	3	4	2

Report 3 - Weekly Conception

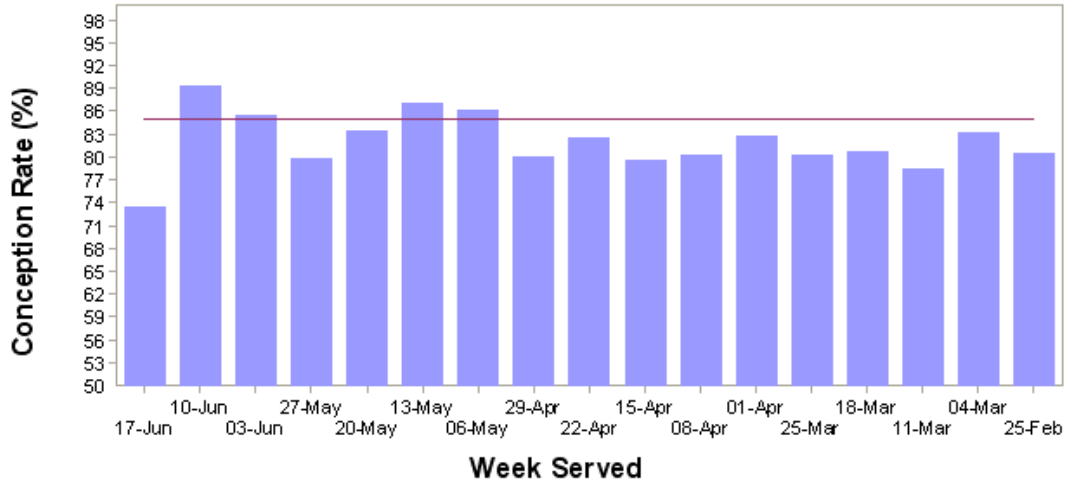
The Weekly Conception Report shows the conception rates of one or a number of farms over the past 17 weeks. The chart displays the totals from the table above it.

The dropouts table underneath the chart allows for an overview of dropouts from all the chosen units, to help monitor any possible problems over multiple units.

Weekly - Consolidated Week 24 17-Jun-05 PIGCOM

Conception Rates - by week

Farm	Tgt.	Av.	1 17-Jun	2 10-Jun	3 03-Jun	4 27-May	5 20-May	6 13-May	7 06-May	8 29-Apr	9 22-Apr	10 15-Apr	11 08-Apr	12 01-Apr	13 25-Mar	14 18-Mar	15 11-Mar	16 04-Mar	17 25-Feb
Farm A	85.0	83.7	75.0	93.3	50.0	80.0	57.1	92.5	100.0	72.7	100.0	81.0	33.3	85.7	60.0	83.8	66.7	93.0	75.0
Farm B	85.0	83.1	77.8	92.3	75.9	71.4	90.9	97.2	93.1	84.6	86.1	90.9	72.7	78.1	83.3	80.0	71.4	84.4	78.6
Farm C	85.0	80.3	76.1	85.7	88.8	80.2	79.7	80.0	82.4	77.9	79.6	76.6	83.5	79.5	76.7	76.9	85.4	77.0	80.2
Farm D	85.0	84.9	62.5	91.4	88.2	85.7	89.7	88.1	88.6	89.7	85.7	75.0	83.9	90.9	90.3	90.0	64.0	86.2	83.9
Summary	85.0	82.1	73.5	89.3	85.5	79.9	83.5	87.0	86.2	80.2	82.6	79.6	80.3	82.8	80.2	80.8	78.6	83.2	80.5



Drop Outs in Week

Week	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25/02/05	154	..	1	4	9	1	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2
04/03/05	191	..	..	9	7	2	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	1	..	
11/03/05	145	..	..	..	4	7	..	2	..	2	1	..	4	1	1	6		
18/03/05	193	..	..	3	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3			
25/03/05	162	..	..	5	14	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3				
01/04/05	180	..	1	2	10	6	3	..	1	..	..	1	1					
08/04/05	152	1	..	6	7	4	..	1	..	1	1	2						
15/04/05	201	..	..	5	6	2	2	..	..	..	2							
22/04/05	167	1	..	..	9	4	2	2	1	1								
29/04/05	217	..	..	6	8	4	3	..	1									
06/05/05	152	..	1	1	3	3	2	..										
13/05/05	208	..	..	7	3	3	1											
20/05/05	158	..	..	4	5	2												
27/05/05	184	..	2	6	7													
03/06/05	145	..	..	4														
10/06/05	197	..	..															
17/06/05	155	..																
Totals	**2961**	**2**	**5**	**62**	**99**	**42**	**20**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**11**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**2**

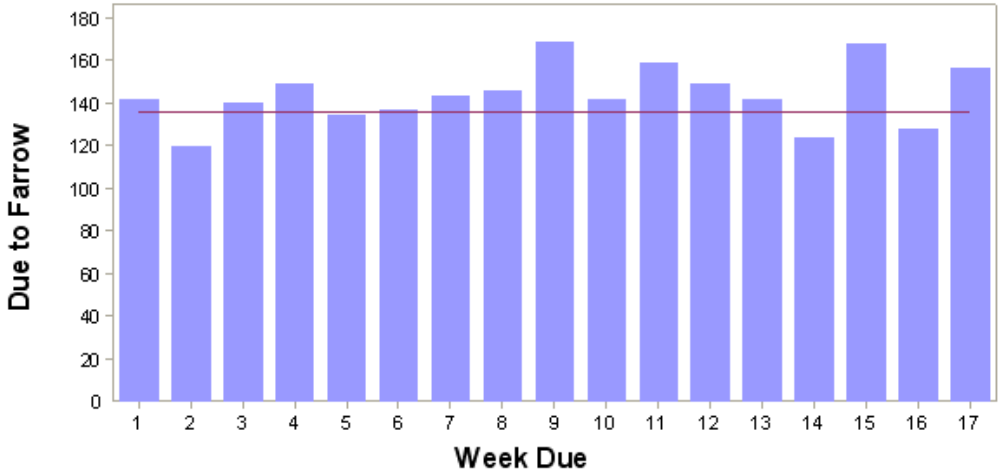
Report 4 - Weekly Due To Farrow

The Weekly Due To Farrow report is a forecast of the number due to farrow for the next 17 weeks. Again, the chart below displays the totals from the table.

Weekly - Consolidated Week 24 17-Jun-05 PIGCOM

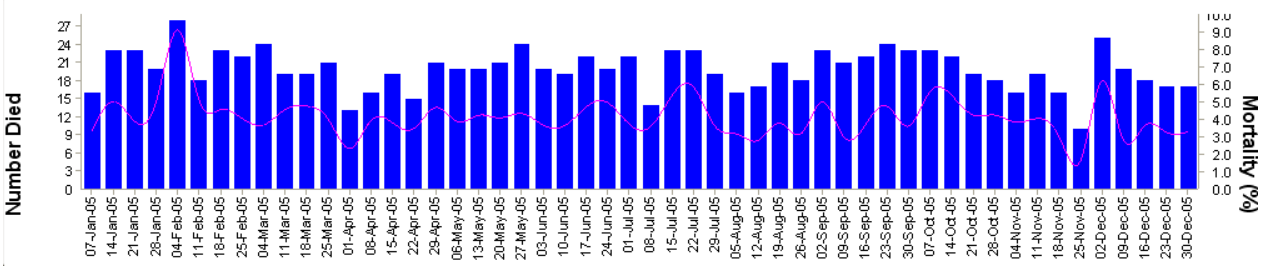
Numbers Due to Farrow - by Week

Farm	Tgt.	Av.	1 24-Jun	2 01-Jul	3 08-Jul	4 15-Jul	5 22-Jul	6 29-Jul	7 05-Aug	8 12-Aug	9 19-Aug	10 26-Aug	11 02-Sep	12 09-Sep	13 16-Sep	14 23-Sep	15 30-Sep	16 07-Oct	17 14-Oct
Farm A	16	19.8	35	5	24	11	26	12	29	7	29	7	28	13	28	5	34	9	34
Farm B	26	27.8	24	14	24	32	26	28	23	27	40	29	38	29	33	29	38	19	20
Farm C	24	26.1	20	23	24	34	26	21	31	32	32	28	29	37	19	17	27	26	17
Farm D	70	70.5	63	78	68	72	57	76	61	80	68	78	64	70	62	73	69	74	86
Summary	136	144.2	142	120	140	149	135	137	144	146	169	142	159	149	142	124	168	128	157



Report 5 - Feeder Deaths

The feeder death report gives an overview of weekly feeder mortality including percentage mortality. Historical mortality for the past year is also displayed on a chart.



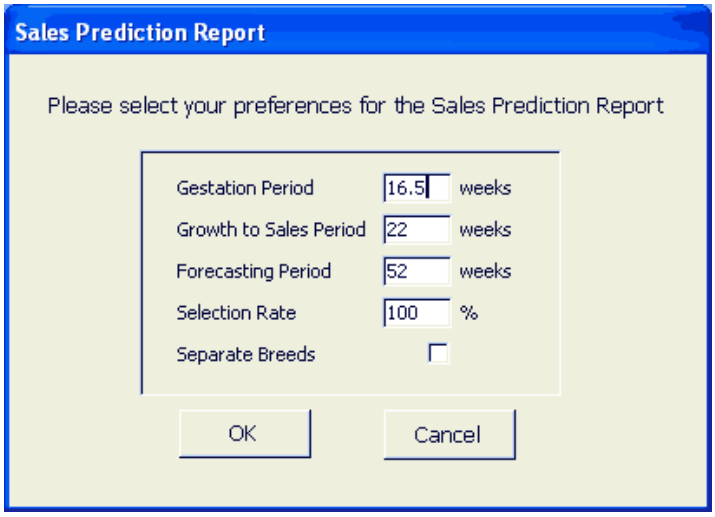
Weekly Feeder Deaths (% Mortality)

FarmName	Overall	30-Dec	23-Dec	16-Dec	09-Dec	02-Dec	25-Nov	18-Nov	11-Nov	04-Nov	28-Oct	21-Oct
Farm A	112 (3.2)	7 (2.4)	9 (3.2)	9 (3.5)	10 (2.2)	15 (8.3)	3 (0.8)	7 (2.3)	7 (2.9)	6 (3.1)	9 (4.9)	10 (4.6)
Farm B	128 (4.4)	10 (4.3)	8 (3.3)	9 (3.8)	10 (4.0)	10 (4.4)	7 (3.1)	9 (3.9)	12 (5.2)	10 (4.4)	9 (3.7)	9 (3.9)
	240 (3.8)	17 (3.3)	17 (3.2)	18 (3.6)	20 (2.8)	25 (6.2)	10 (1.6)	16 (3.0)	19 (4.0)	16 (3.8)	18 (4.2)	19 (4.2)

Report 6 - Predicted Sales

The predicted sales report is a sales forecast which uses pre-entered data and current mortality trends to predict sales over a requested time period. The report can be used to predict gilt or boar sales, as well as simply predicting bacon numbers for the forthcoming weeks/months.

Prior to printing the report, the following form appears on the screen to allow you to set the parameters of the report.



The parameters that can be set are:

- **Gestation period** - Estimated length of pregnancy (16.5 weeks = 115 days gestation).
- **Growth to sales period** - Target age (in weeks) of pigs suitable for sale.
- **Forecasting period** - Number of weeks you wish the report to include.
- **Selection rate** - The percentage of animals deemed suitable for sale. For gilts/boars this figure may be set to your current selection rate, while 100% may be more suitable for bacon sales.
- **Separate breeds** - This box may be ticked if an individual report is required for sales of different pig breeds or left empty if a summarised report of all breeds is needed.

The predicted sales report then runs showing estimated sale numbers commencing from the week the report date was requested.

Predicted Sales **30-Dec-05**

All Breeds **Bth-Wn Mort (%)** 7.37% **Post Wean Mort (%)** 3.74% **Selection Rate** 100.0%

		Number of Services				Numbers Born			Numbers for Sale	
Wk	Wk/C	Total	In Pig	Farrowed	Farr. %	Males	Females	Date For Sale	Males	Females
1	02/04/05	63	0	49	77.8%	266	268	31/12/05	237	239
2	09/04/05	64	0	53	82.8%	301	289	07/01/06	268	258
3	16/04/05	70	0	61	87.1%	322	312	14/01/06	287	278
4	23/04/05	77	0	67	87.0%	341	335	21/01/06	304	299
Monthly Summary		**274**	**0**	**230**	**83.7%**	**1230**	**1204**	**31/12/05**	**1097**	**1074**
5	30/04/05	61	0	56	91.8%	312	303	28/01/06	278	270
6	07/05/05	76	0	70	92.1%	396	384	04/02/06	353	342
7	14/05/05	72	0	65	90.3%	345	349	11/02/06	308	311
8	21/05/05	62	0	49	79.0%	250	242	18/02/06	223	216
Monthly Summary		**271**	**0**	**240**	**88.3%**	**1303**	**1278**	**28/01/06**	**1162**	**1140**

Report 7 - Movement Summary
This report is a summary of all departures (excluding deaths) from the feeding and breeding herds. All movements of the same pig type to the same destination are grouped together to get an overview of sales from the selected units.

Report 8 - Feeder Growth Rate

This report displays the growth rates of individual pigs which were either sold or internally transferred from the feeding herds of the selected units. This report relies on individual identities and weights being recorded in the Piglets/Feeders Movement Form when entering sales (see page 45) or tattoo's and weights of gilts/boars being transferred into the breeding herd. The layout of the report is the same as the diagram on page 63.

Report 9 - Summary Page

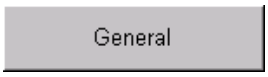
This report gives an overall view of the consolidated farms and a summary of the events occurring on those farms over the past week. The layout of the report is the same as the diagram on page 55).

Report 10 - Service Analysis

This report gives an overall analysis of service numbers and predicted farrowing rates for the selected farms. The layout of the report is the same as the diagram on page 60).

General Reports

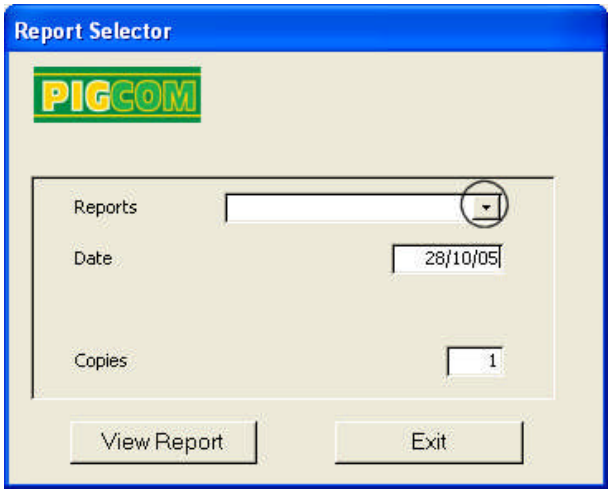
The reports included in the General Reports section include sow cards, boar/sow lists and sow histories.

Click on 

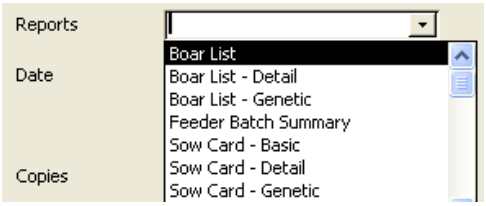
on the REPORTS MENU

The general report selection form will appear on the screen.

Report Selector Form



Click on the arrow and select the report you require:



The general report form only allows you to select one report each time, unlike the weekly/monthly reports which allow for a multiple selection of reports.

General Reports Available:

'Boar List'
A list of all boar numbers presently in the herd.

'Boar List - Detail'
A list of current boars including performance details.

'Feeder Batch Summary'
A performance summary of a specified batch of feeders

'Piglet List'

A list of piglet ID's recorded on PigCom between 2 requested dates.

'Sow Card - Basic'
Individual sow card, showing basic details.

'Sow Card - Detail'
Individual sow card, with sow history and small feeding scale (feed levels can be entered in 'Pick Lists', see page 13).

'Sow History'
Performance history for selected sows.

'Sow List'
A list of all sow numbers presently in the herd.

'Sow List - Status'
A list of current sows grouped by their status (e.g. Maiden, In-Pig etc.).

'Sow List - Detail'
A list of current sows including their current status.
The layout of the general report form will alter depending on the report chosen. The reports available are in four distinct types:

- Lists
- Cards
- History
- Feeder Batches

Lists

For piglet, sow or boar lists, only the date box appears.

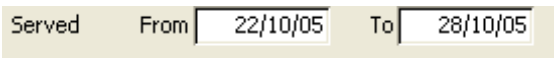
Enter the date that is the last day of the week you wish to produce the report for, except for the piglet list where a 'to' and 'from' date is required.

Cards

These reports produce individual sow cards. There are a number of formats that PigCom will print out your sow cards in (Basic or Detail) and it is up to you which one you would prefer.

You can select individual sows to produce sow cards for, or select a number of sows from within a range of service dates.

a. Selecting all sows served between 2 dates (i.e. weekly services)



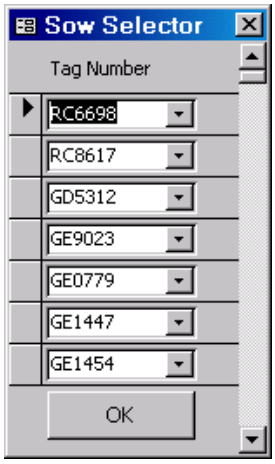
Enter the 'From' and 'To' dates of the sows' services you require cards for.

Click on

b. Selecting specific sows to produce cards for

Click on

PigCom will open up the 'Sow Selector Form'



Those sows served between the dates in the 'Served From/To' box will automatically be listed on this form. If you would like the sow card of a specific sow(s), you can delete all the sows listed and then enter your specific numbers.
To delete a sow from the list, highlight the arrow on the left of the sow (this will turn black) and press DELETE on your keyboard (to delete all the sows on the list, highlight all the left hand arrows). The same principle can be applied if you have the odd sow in a list (as selected by the date method above) that you do not want a card for.

Click on

and then

History

To view the history of a sow(s) you must select which sow(s) you would like the histories producing for.

To select the sow(s), click on

PigCom will open up the 'Sow Selector Form'

Enter the sow identity or select it from the drop down box. You can enter as many identities as you wish on the form.

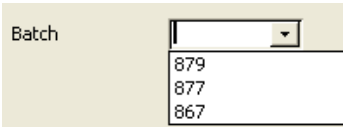
Once you have selected your sow(s) click

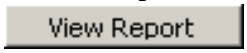
and then

PigCom will produce an up to date sow history for each sow you select.

Feeder Batches

When the Feeder Batch Summary report is selected, you will be required to select the batch of feeders that you wish to summarise.



Click on the drop down box, select the required batch and then press 

Reports for GEP Users

Pigcom also produces extra reports for users who are licensed to use GEP. These extra reports are:

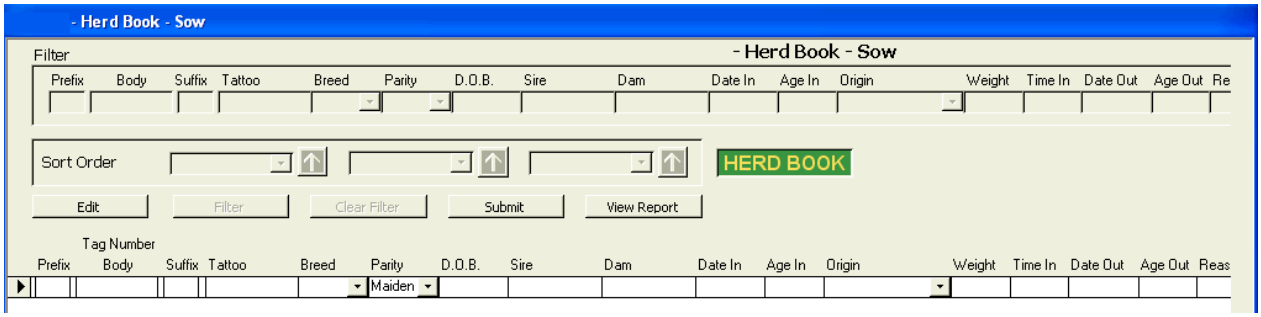
- **Boar List - Genetic**: List of boars with pedigree information.
- **Sow Card - Genetic**: Individual sow card with space for individual piglet details
- **Sow List - Genetic**: List of sows with pedigree information.

Herd Books

The Herd Book on PigCom is split so the sow herd can be filtered independently from the boar herd. Both sow and boar Herd Books are the same in appearance so the usability is the same for both.

The Herd Book feature of PigCom allows for the user to view and print the details of any boars or sows that have ever been in the herd. This can be used for a variety of functions, including the production of an up to date herd book of all animals currently in the herd. As the date and reason for culling are also listed on the sow/boar herd book, a list of animals that have left the herd can also be produced. The filter at the top of the herd book can be used to select what data you want to see.

Herd Book Form (Sows)


- Herd Book - Sow
Filter
- Herd Book - Sow
Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Breed Parity D.O.B. Sire Dam Date In Age In Origin Weight Time In Date Out Age Out Re
Sort Order
HERD BOOK
Edit
Filter
Clear Filter
Submit
View Report
Tag Number
Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Breed Parity D.O.B. Sire Dam Date In Age In Origin Weight Time In Date Out Age Out Reas
Maiden

Examples of filters that can be used to view the Herd Book data:

1. Up to date boar/sow book (in the 'Date Out' box filter for 'Is Missing').

2. All animals entering the herd in the past 6 months (in the 'Date In' box enter a date in the 'Greater Than' filter).

3. All animals that have been culled in the past 12 months (in the 'Date Out' box enter a date in the 'Greater Than' filter).

To print a Sow or Boar Herd Book simply click

and a print preview of the report will be produced you can then print.

Note:

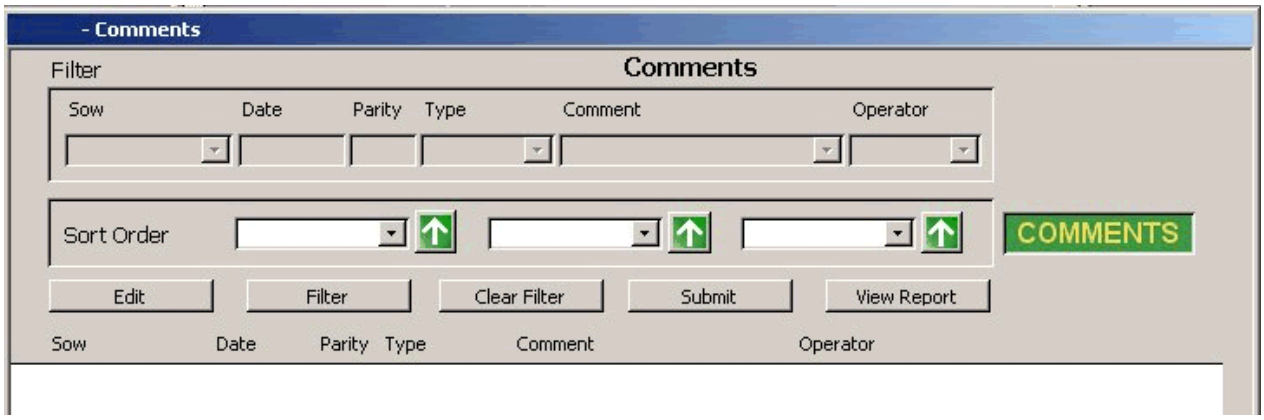
Animal records cannot be edited using the Herd Book Form. To edit sow or boar records use the 'Boars In' or 'Gilts/Sows In' forms on the Data Entry > Weekly > Movements Form.

Comments

The comments form consolidates all the comments made during data entry (services, farrowing etc.) and is designed for observing, filtering or editing the sow comments for the chosen farm. The form is useful to check such things as:

1. Checking all comments for a particular sow.
2. Checking for all sows which have received a particular comment.

Comments Form



The initial form will appear blank as the form is designed solely for filtering and editing the sow comments data.

The data can be filtered and edited by clicking the Edit button and filtering in the usual way (see page 46).

Entering Monthly Data

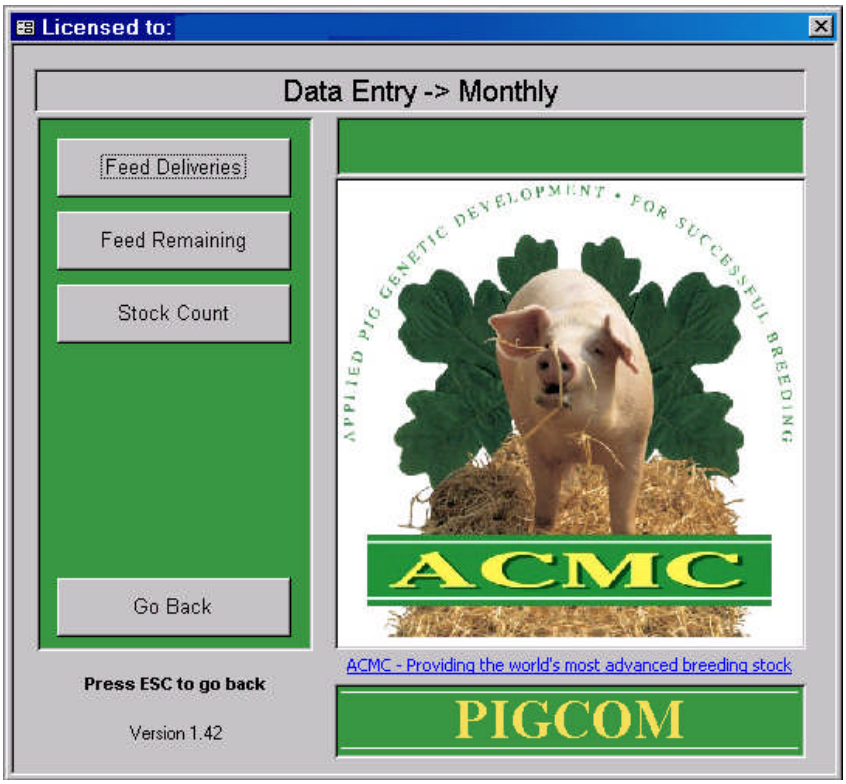
The productivity of your farm is monitored by entering the feed deliveries, quantities of remaining feed and the number of pigs on the unit at the end of each month/batch.

Click on

To enter feed data and stock counts, select

PigCom will open up the 'Monthly Menu'

Monthly Menu



From here you can enter the following data:

- **FEED DELIVERIES**
- **FEED REMAINING AT THE END OF THE MONTH**
- **STOCK COUNTS**

Entering Feed Deliveries

Select

from the MONTHLY main menu

A message box will automatically appear to remind you to check that the feed prices in the 'Pick Lists' are up to date.

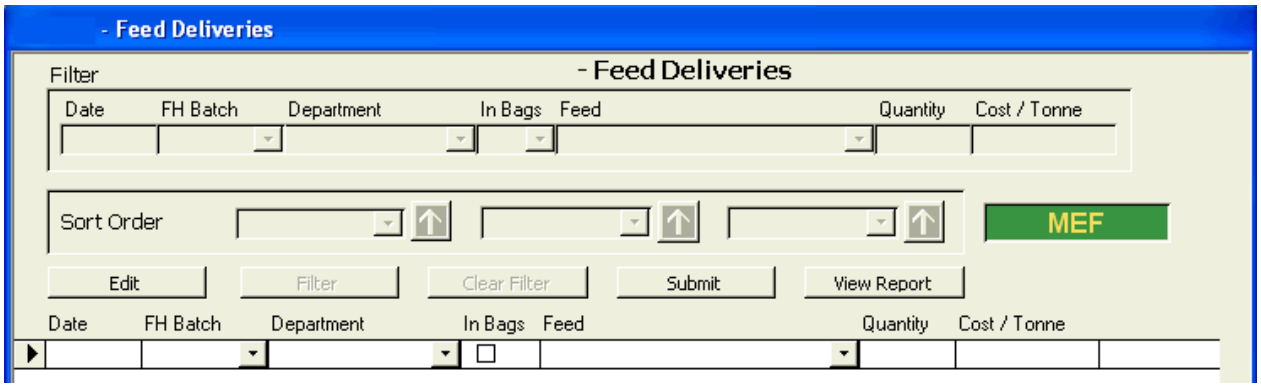
Feed Deliveries
Make sure your feed costs are up to date before entering new feed deliveries
Use the Feeds Editor to adjust feed costs
OK

If feed prices have changed, leave the feed deliveries form by clicking

and change the prices in the feed 'Pick Lists'.

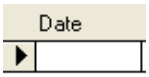
If feed prices have not changed, the feed deliveries form is set up ready for you to enter data immediately. Each line on the form refers to an individual feed type. Feed deliveries during a month/batch can be entered on any date as either individual or total quantities of feed.

Feed Deliveries Form

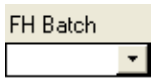


Step by step guide to entering feed deliveries:

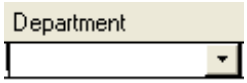
For each delivery event you must enter the following data:

1. 

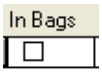
Enter the date of the feed delivery (if a total amount of feed is being entered the first date of month or batch is suggested).

2. 

The feed delivery may be allocated to a certain batch of pigs, if individual feeding herd batches have been created in the 'Pick Lists'.

3. 

Select the department the feed is used in (e.g. 'feeding herd' for grower feed or 'breeding herd' for dry sow feed).

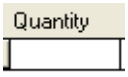
4. 

Tick the box if the feed was delivered in bags. To do this either click on the box with your mouse or press 'spacebar' whilst the cursor is on the box. A tick mark should then appear in the box.

5.

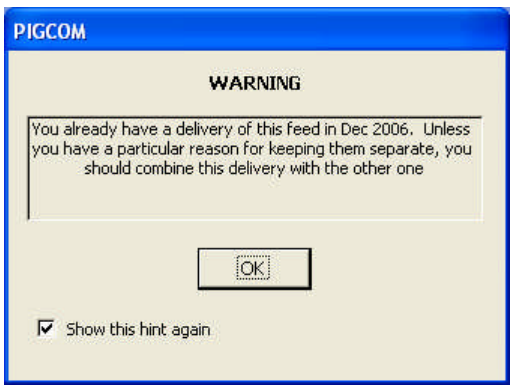
Enter, or select from the drop down box, the name of the feed delivered.

If you do not tick the 'in bags' box then select a feed that is specified as being in bags (or vice versa), the following message will appear:

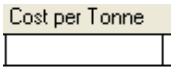
6. 

Enter the quantity (tonnes) of feed delivered.

If a feed type is entered more than once in the same month, the following message will appear, to warn you of a duplicate entry.


PIGCOM
WARNING
You already have a delivery of this feed in Dec 2006. Unless you have a particular reason for keeping them separate, you should combine this delivery with the other one
OK
Show this hint again

This warning is to help users who combine their monthly deliveries to make one entry of each feed per month. If you wish to enter individual deliveries, this warning can be stopped by removing the tick from the 'Show this hint again' option in the bottom left corner.

7. 

The cost of the feed should automatically appear in this box. If the price is incorrect, it can be manually altered by typing the correct price in the box.

When all data has been entered click on

Entering Feed Remaining

Closing feed stocks should only be entered on the final day of the month/batch.

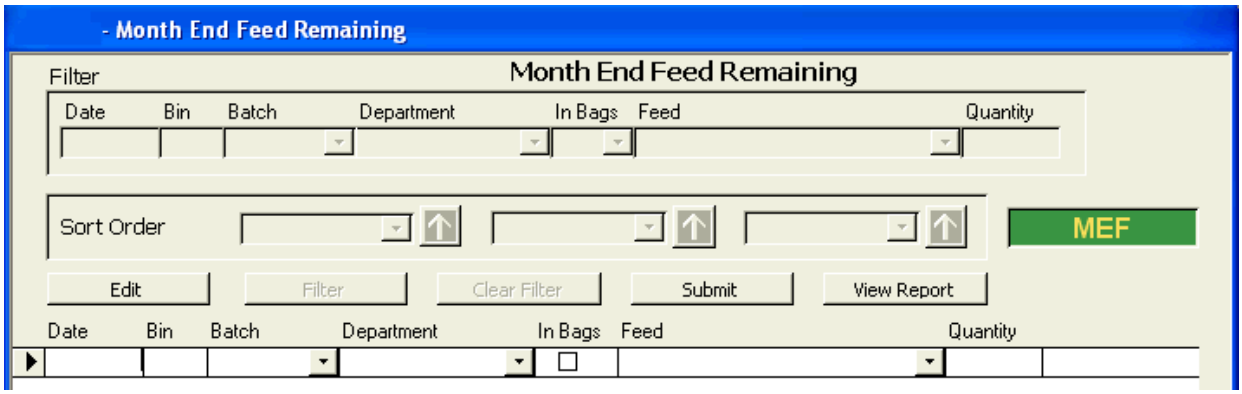
If no closing stock is entered for a particular feed, PigCom will assume that all of that feed has been consumed during the period. If this is not the case, not entering the quantity remaining will falsely alter your FCR and production figures. Although PigCom allows for a zero value to be entered if all of a feed type has been consumed at the end of the month/batch, if no closing stock is entered then PigCom will recognise this as no feed remaining.

Select

from the MONTHLY main menu.

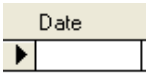
The 'Feed Remaining Form' appears and is set up ready for you to enter data immediately. Each line on the form refers to an individual feed type. Closing feed stocks should be entered on the last date of the month/batch.

Feed Remaining Form

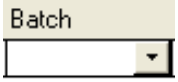


Step by step guide to entering feed remaining:

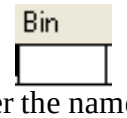
For each closing stock you must enter the following data:

1. 

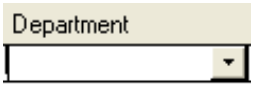
Enter the final date of the month/batch.

2. 

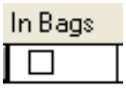
If the feed was ordered for a certain batch of pigs, the closing stock of that feed can be allocated to the batch.

3. 

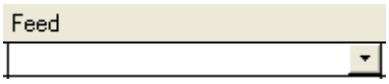
Enter the name/number of the feed bin concerned. This information is optional.

4. 

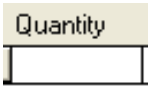
Select the department the feed is used in (e.g. 'Feeding Herd' for grower feeds or 'Breeding Herd' for dry sow feeds).

5. 

Tick the box if the feed was delivered in bags.

6. 

Enter, or select from the drop down box, the name of the feed required. As with the feed deliveries, if you do not tick the 'in bags' box then select a feed that is specified as being in bags (or vice versa), the following message will appear:

7. 

Enter the quantity (tonnes) of feed remaining.

PigCom will not allow for a remaining quantity to be entered if it is greater than the amount delivered. If this occurs the following message box will appear:

If the closing stock is correct, check that feed deliveries have been entered correctly.

When all data has been entered click on

Entering Stock Counts

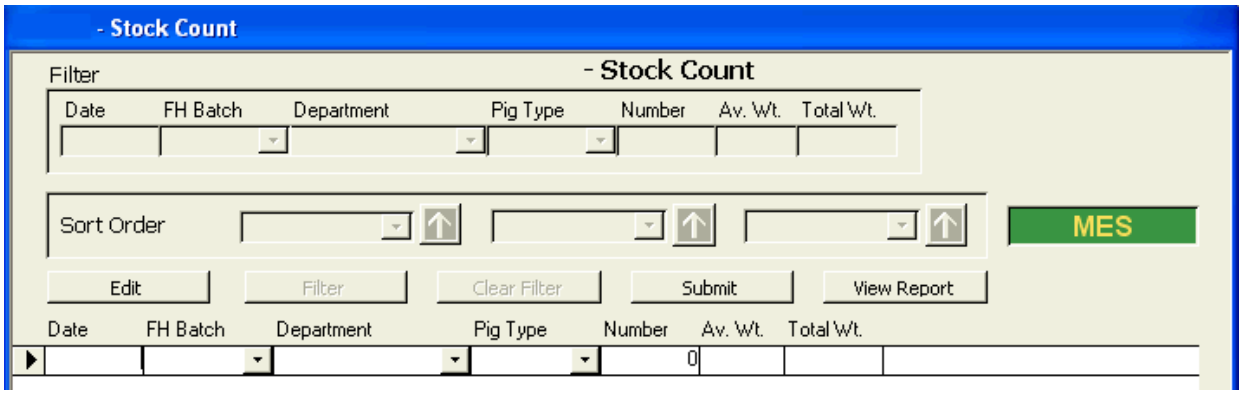
Stock counts should be undertaken on the last day of the month/batch. Failure to enter a stock count at the end of a month/batch will, in time, create errors in the stock calculations on the monthly summary report. A single count should be entered for each pig type present on the farm.

Select

from the MONTHLY main menu.

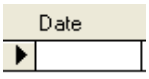
The stock count form appears and is set up ready for you to enter data immediately. Each line on the form refers to an individual pig type. All stock counts must be entered on the last day of the month/batch.

Stock Count Form

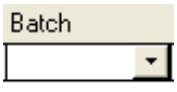


Step by step guide to entering a closing stock

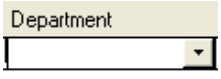
For each closing stock you must enter the following data:

1. 

Enter the final date of the month/batch.

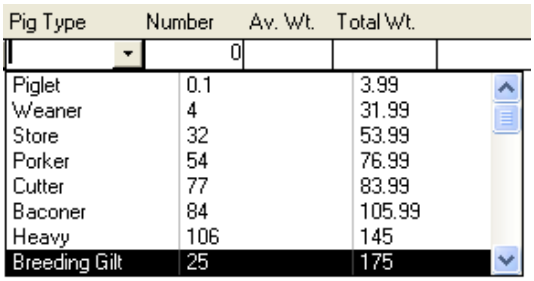
2. 

If the stock count is for a certain batch of pigs, the batch number should be entered here.

3. 

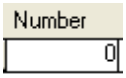
Select the department the pig belongs to (e.g. 'Breeding Herd' for sows or piglets, or 'Feeding Herd' for weaners or stores etc).

4.



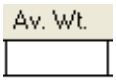
Select the category of pig. The department that you chose will limit the choice of pig type to avoid incorrect entries (e.g. bacon pigs cannot be classified as 'Breeding Herd').

5.



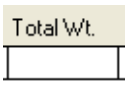
Enter the number of pigs counted in that category.

6.



A default weight automatically appears for each pig type; however, this can be manually altered to give a realistic average weight of the pigs counted. This weight will help create a more accurate analysis of FCR.

7.



A total weight of pigs counted will be automatically calculated by PigCom and will appear in this box.

When all the data has been entered click on

Monthly Reports

After all monthly data has been entered; the monthly reports can be produced.

Click on

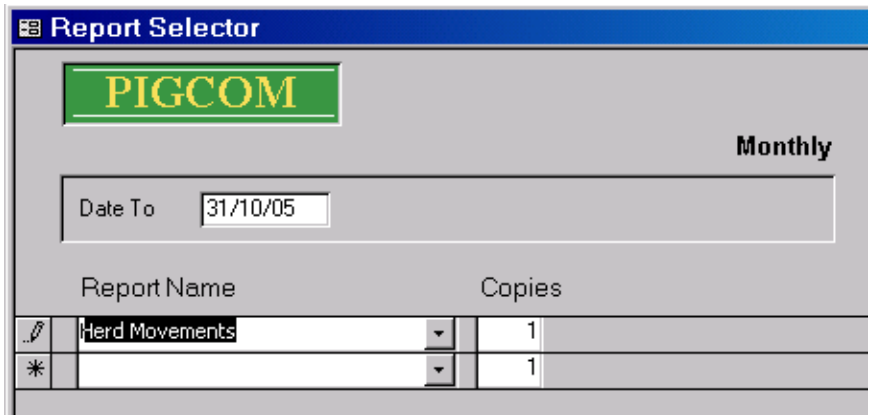
on the MAIN MENU

Click on

on the REPORTS MENU.

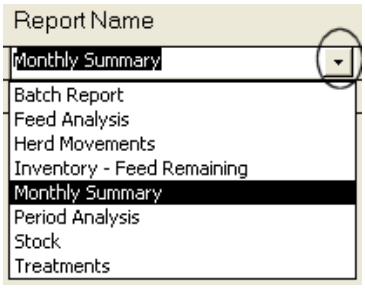
The Monthly Report Selector Form will appear on the screen.

Monthly Report Selector Form



Select the month or batch you wish to report on by entering the last date in the month or the end-date of the batch in the 'Date To' box.

Select a report from the drop down box by clicking on the arrow. Each row of the form can be used to select a different report (as with the weekly reports, page 51).



After selecting the reports you require, click on

Monthly Reports Available:

'Batch Report'
A general breakdown of performance parameters for each batch over the past twelve months.

'Feed Analysis'
Breakdown of feed usage, including costs, for the month/batch.

'Herd Movements'
A summary of all pig movements (not including deaths) into and out of the herd for the month/batch.

'Inventory - Feed Remaining'
A basic breakdown (not including costs) of feed usage during the month/batch.

'Monthly Summary'*
A summarised breakdown of production for each month/batch over the past twelve months.

'Period Analysis'
A detailed analysis of production figures over pre-determined periods.

'Stock'**
A comparative breakdown of stock numbers for the month/batch showing discrepancies between the computed stock count of PigCom (expected) and the inputted, physical stock counts.

'Treatments'
A breakdown of medication used during the month/batch.

'Movements Summary'
A summarised overview of all feeding herd and breeding herd sales in the month.

'Feeder Growth Rates'
Growth rates for all feeders sold during the month (where an ID and weight has been recorded).

Note:

* The stock counts at the top of the monthly summary report are a rolling count which use the inputted stock count that is closest to the start date of the report as a starting reference (e.g. for a report for September 2005, the starting counts will be based on the stock count of October 2004). This highlights the importance of entering a stock count every month.

** The stock report only details counts and discrepancies between the current and the previous month's stock counts.

These different methods of calculation mean that differences between the stock counts on the monthly summary and the physical count may occur even if the stock report suggests that the two counts tally. Such differences suggest that either incorrect data entry or inaccurate editing has occurred in historical data and requires attention.

The stock report also has a stock status table. This is a count of all breeding females which still have an active record on PigCom (i.e. the number of sows and gilts that PigCom believes should be in the herd). This table is the best guide for checking breeding herd stock counts.

Report 1 - Monthly Summary

Part of the Monthly Summary is displayed below, showing the monthly/batch figures for the past 12 months/batches. The stock counts at the top of the report are a rolling count which use the inputted stock count from the month prior to the start of the report (for example, in the report below the stock count of June 04 will be used as a reference). If historical data is incorrectly altered or data is unwittingly entered in the wrong month, this would cause differences between the counts on this report and your physical stock counts. The targets on the left hand side of the report can be set in the Monthly section of the Farm Setup Form (see Page 10). The red stars on the right hand side of the report are to highlight areas which are not meeting target and may possibly require attention.

Monthly Summary Farm A Jun-05 PIGCOM

	Target		Average	JUN05	MAY05	APR05	MAR05	FEB05	JAN05	DEC04	NOV04	OCT04	SEP04	AUG04	JUL04
Stock															
Sows	410	*	**411**	420	423	420	411	401	409	409	404	414	405	414	402
Maiden Gilts	36	*	**65.6**	63	54	81	85	76	53	53	59	65	70	52	79
Sucklers	801	*	**680**	606	898	783	759	565	547	579	874	796	650	613	495
Boars	5		**6**	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
Feeders	2668		**2674**	3028	2648	2517	2615	2683	3035	3313	2773	2811	2962	3113	2992
Reconciliation	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3921	*	**4037**	4123	4030	3807	3876	3731	4051	4360	4116	4092	4093	4197	3973
Acquisitions															
B/H Sows In	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B/H Gilts In	15		**19.6**	25	0	30	28	22	23	16	10	19	31	0	31
B/H Boars In	1		**0.4**	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Gilts Retained	0		**1.7**	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Boars Retained	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucklers In	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F/H Pigs In	0		**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16		**26**	25	1	30	28	37	24	69	15	19	32	0	33
Disposals															
B/H Cull Boars	1		**0.3**	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B/H Cull Sows	14		**16.6**	15	22	15	6	19	20	14	26	10	20	14	20
B/H Cull Maiden	1		**1**	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0
Piglets	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding Boars	0		**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding Females	52		**145.9**	219	129	238	173	117	167	204	108	90	132	72	102
Weaners 4-31Kg	104		**96**	0	0	280	0	360	0	0	0	180	177	0	150
Stores 32-53 Kg	409		**394.9**	455	301	170	448	505	662	288	200	357	521	400	432
Porkers 54-76Kg	0		**2.9**	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	6	5	0	3	5
Cutters 77-83 Kg	0		**2.4**	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Baconers 84-95 Kg	191		**142.4**	116	142	124	174	93	127	102	399	95	126	52	159
Heavies 96-150 Kg	0		**9.3**	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	102	0	0	0
Total	757		**812**	813	610	836	806	1097	982	611	741	847	988	542	870

Report 2 - Feed Analysis

The Feed Analysis Report shows a breakdown of feed deliveries, closing stocks of feed and feed consumed within each department during the month/batch. The cost per tonne and the cost of feed consumed are also displayed. Feed stocks from different feeder batches are accumulated in the feed analysis report to give totals for the different feed types.

Monthly Management Report PIGCOM

June-05

Feed Use

BREEDING HERD

Feed	Feed Stock Summary Opening	Delivered	Closing	Consumed	%	Cost per tonne	Feed Cost
Sow Feed							
ACMC GESTATION NUTS	7.70	30.86	6.00	32.56	66.72		
PIGBREED CHALLENGER	3.80	15.94	3.50	16.24	33.28		
Total for Sow Feed	**11.50**	**46.80**	**9.50**	**48.80**	**100.00**		
Total for BREEDING HERD	**11.50**	**46.80**	**9.50**	**48.80**	**100.00**		

FEEDING HERD

Feed	Feed Stock Summary Opening	Delivered	Closing	Consumed	%	Cost per tonne	Feed Cost
Rearer							
EASIWEAN F/HERD	0.88	1.90	0.80	1.97	2.62		
PREGROW F/HERD	1.20	7.02	1.50	6.72	8.93		
Total for Rearer	**2.08**	**8.92**	**2.30**	**8.70**	**100.00**		
Grower/Finisher							
ACMC GROWER	12.90	44.30	13.50	43.70	58.07		
GROWERCARE SOVEREIGN	3.20	23.46	3.80	22.86	30.38		
Total for Grower/Finisher	**16.10**	**67.76**	**17.30**	**66.56**	**100.00**		

Report 3 - Herd Movements

The Monthly Herd Movements Report is similar to the Weekly Herd Movements Report (see page 55) but summarises the herd movements for the entire month/batch.

Report 4 - Inventory – Feed Remaining

The Inventory – Feed Remaining report is similar to the Feed Analysis Report (see above), however, the feed costs are not included.

Report 5 - Period Analysis

A section of the Period Analysis is displayed below. The Period Analysis Report shows a thorough review of production parameters over previously defined intervals. These intervals can be set in the Batch section of the Farm Setup Form (see Page 10).

The analysis covers both the breeding and feeding herds and also a combined analysis of both herds. If the feeding herd is split into a rearing and a finishing herd, then these two herds are analysed separately.

The targets on the right hand side of the report can be set in the Monthly section of the Farm Setup Form (see Page 10). The red stars on the right hand side of the report are to highlight areas which are not meeting target and may possibly require attention.

Period Analysis

PIGCOM

COMBINED HERD	Months	4	8	12	Target	Difference	
Pigs Sold / Sow / Year		24.3	22.8	**23.1**	23.69	-0.6	-2.5% *
Total Herd E.F.C. (B.Herd + F.Herd)		3	2.93	**2.52**	3.1	-0.6	-18.7%
Total Feed per Pig Produced (Kg)		187	187	**183**	170.36	12.6	7.4% *
Total Feed Cost per Pig Produced (£)		26.15	26.14	**25.46**	24.13	1.3	5.5% *
Average Weight of Pigs Produced (Kg)		61.4	56.5	**67.2**	54.56	12.6	23.2%
Total Cost per Kilogram Weight Gain (£)		0.42	0.41	**0.35**	0.44	-0.1	-20.5%

BREEDING HERD	Months	4	8	12	Target	Difference	
Average Sows and Gilts In Herd		470	469	**466**	446	20.0	4.5%
Average Maiden Gilts		62	61	**58**	36	22.0	61.1%
Average Productive Sows		408	409	**408**	410	-2.0	-0.5%
Average Sows and Gilts per Boar		78	85	**87**	60	27.0	45.0% *
Sow Replacements as a Percentage of Productive Sows		59.6	55.8	**61.7**	40	21.7	54.3%
Sow Sales and Deaths (%)		58.8	57.6	**55.6**	40	15.6	39.0%
Maiden Gilt Sales and Deaths (%)		3.7	2.2	**2.9**	10	-7.1	-71.0%
Sow Mortality (%)		7.4	8.1	**7.8**	5	2.8	56.0% *
Maiden Gilt Mortality (%)		0	0	**0.2**	5	-4.8	-96.0%
Farrowing (%)		78.3	78.6	**78.4**	85	-6.6	-7.8% *
Average Litters / Sow / Year		2.4	2.3	**2.3**	2.41	-0.1	-4.6% *
Average Pigs Reared / Sow / Year		25.8	24.3	**24.6**	25.47	-0.9	-3.4% *
Quantity of Sow Feed / Sow + Gilt + Boar (T)		1.28	1.26	**1.26**	1.2	0.1	5.0% *
Cost of Sow Feed / Sow + Gilt + Boar (£)		150.54	146.38	**146.53**	145.42	1.1	0.8% *
Sow Feed Cost per Tonne (£)		117.56	116.38	**115.88**	121.29	-5.4	-4.5%
Average Pigs Born Live per Litter		11.5	11.4	**11.5**	11.5	0.0	0.0%
Average Pigs Born Dead per Litter		0.7	0.8	**0.7**	0.6	0.1	16.7% *
Average Pigs Born per Litter		12.2	12.2	**12.2**	12.1	0.1	0.8%
Percent Mortality of Pigs Born Live (%)		9.7	10	**9.5**	8	1.5	18.8% *
Average Pigs Reared per Litter		10.7	10.5	**10.5**	11.11	-0.6	-5.5% *

Report 6 - Stock

The Stock Report compares the physical stock count to the expected count (calculated count) for the past month/batch. The expected count uses the previous month/batch as its reference and takes into account all arrivals and departures (including deaths) during that month/batch to produce an expected end of month/batch stock count. This figure is compared to the physical stock count which had been entered for that month/batch.

Stock Count Reconciliation

BREEDING HERD

Pig Type	30-Nov-04	Arrivals	Departures	31-Dec-04	Expected	Difference
Piglet	874	931	1226	579	579	**0**
Maiden Gilt	59	16	22	53	53	**0**
In Pig Sows	323	0	0	316		
Lactating Sow	75	0	2	51		
Dry Sow	6	0	15	42		
Productive Sows	404	22	17	409	409	**0**
Stock Boar	6	0	0	6	6	**0**

FEEDING HERD

Pig Type	30-Nov-04	Arrivals	Departures	31-Dec-04	Expected	Difference
Piglet	0	0	0	0		
Weaner	1165	1134	29	1385		
Store	611	53	299	809		
Porker	405	0	7	497		
Cutter	372	0	2	462		
Baconer	195	0	103	160		
Heavy	25	0	3	0		
Breeding Gilt	0	0	204	0		
Breeding Boar	0	0	0	0		
Feeders	2773	1187	647	3313	3313	**0**

The stock report also lists the reconciliation events that have been entered for the past 12 months (see page 91).

RECONCILIATION EVENTS

Arrivals

Department	Category	Date	Number
FEEDING HERD	Porker	24-Jun-04	2
FEEDING HERD	Store	31-Aug-04	1

The sow status summary is a count of all productive females with active records on PigCom (splits by status).

Status	Number
Maiden	53
Returned	3
Aborted	0
Doubtful	0
Tested NIP	0
In Pig	313
Suckling	53
Extra Suckling	0
Dry	40
Productive Sows	409

Report 7 - Batch Report

The Batch Report was created for units working on a batch system and summarises performance criteria for individual batches over a 14 batch period. To obtain relevant data from the batch report, PigCom must be set for batch reporting (see page 10). The batch definition must be set to either 'weeks' or 'custom' and both weekly and monthly reports must be set to 'batch definition'.

Batch Summary Example May-04 PIGCOM

	Target		Average	24/04	03/04	13/03	21/02	31/01	10/01	20/12	29/11	08/11	18/10	27/09	06/09	16/08	26/07
Weaned Sows	0		62	63	61	63	63	57	68	60	64	64	57	64	71	59	53
Dry Sows	0		2	2	4	3	0	2	1	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Culled Unserved	0		13	10	7	15	19	13	18	12	15	20	7	13	21	9	4
Sows Served after Weaning	0		47	51	50	45	44	42	49	46	46	42	50	49	50	50	49
Additional Services	0		10	18	11	12	14	9	14	13	10	10	6	6	5	7	7
Gilts Served	0		20	17	17	18	20	25	22	18	17	21	19	19	20	22	19
Total Services	0		77	86	78	75	78	76	85	77	73	73	75	74	75	79	75
In Pig	0		64	72	65	60	64	55	73	63	63	61	62	64	56	70	62
Returned	0	*	9	9	9	9	10	18	9	6	7	9	7	6	12	4	5
Aborted	0	*	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Doubtful	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIP	0		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Left Herd In Pig	0		4	5	3	6	1	3	3	8	2	2	5	3	4	3	4
Conception Rate (%)	0		87.3	89.5	87.2	88	83.3	76.3	89.4	92.2	89	86.3	89.3	90.5	80	92.4	88
Culled	0	*	15	11	9	8	6	9	14	22	13	9	21	22	20	22	18
Farrowings	0		63	70	64	60	64	55	73	63	63	61	62	64	56	70	62
Farrowing (%)	0		82	81	82	80	82	72	85	81	86	83	82	86	74	88	82
Born Live	0		715	780	801	696	726	661	804	725	724	670	703	706	613	760	644
Born Dead	0		46	41	43	45	61	30	50	30	37	28	62	38	64	49	59
Total Born	0		761	821	844	741	787	691	854	755	761	698	765	744	677	809	703
Average Alive	0		11.3	11.1	12.5	11.6	11.3	12	11	11.5	11.5	11	11.3	11	10.9	10.9	10.4
Average Dead	0	*	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	1	0.6	1.1	0.7	1
Average Born	0		12	11.7	13.2	12.4	12.3	12.6	11.7	12	12.1	11.4	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.3
Bth-Wean Deaths	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bth-Wn Mort (%)	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Weanings	0		63	70	64	60	64	55	72	63	63	61	62	64	56	70	62
Piglets Weaned	0		627	682	657	619	664	577	687	624	659	606	631	603	546	674	552
Av. Reared	0		9.9	9.7	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.5	9.9	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.9
Average Age at Weaning	0		28	27	28	28	29	28	28	28	25	28	28	28	28	28	27
Feeders	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Wean Deaths	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Wean Mort (%)	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Weight Gain (Kg)	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Daily Gain (Kg)	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed Conversion Ratio	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Dispatches	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed Cost per Pig Produced (£)	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Report 8 - Movement Summary

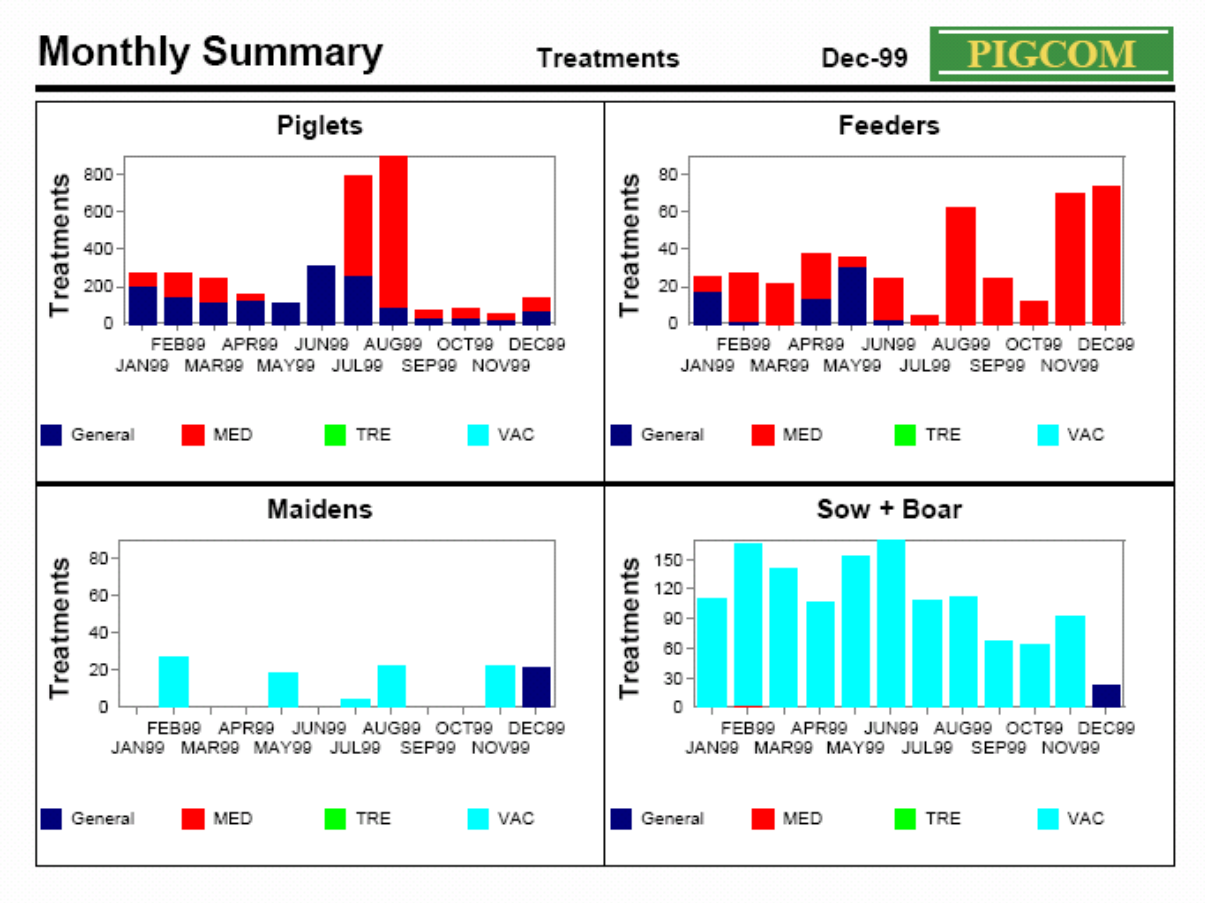
The Monthly Movement Summary page is similar to the Weekly Movement Summary (see page 69) only it summarises the movements for the entire month.

Report 9 - Feeder Growth Rates

The Monthly Feeder Growth Rates report is similar to the Weekly Feeder Growth Rates report (see page 63) but includes all feeders sold in the month.

Report 10 - Treatment

Sections of the Treatment Report are displayed below. This report summarises the medication and vaccine use on the farm throughout the month and compares it to previous months. Treatment data is entered in the 'Health' section of the data entry menu (see page 95).



Feeders **MED**

Condition	Average	DEC99	NOV99	OCT99	SEP99	AUG99	JUL99	JUN99	MAY99	APR99	MAR99	FEB99	JAN99
BUSH FOOT	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EP	6	21	29	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	7
INAPPETANCE	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JOINT INFECTION	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAMENESS - GENERAL	1	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
MIDDLE EAR	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCOUR	19	45	24	8	6	58	4	22	0	19	21	21	0
THIN PIG	2	5	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
		74	70	12	24	62	4	22	5	24	21	26	7

Reconciliation Events

If, after printing a Stock Report, you find there are discrepancies between the computer stock count (expected count from all inputted data) and the physical stock count, instead of either adding fictional deaths (for possible unrecorded deaths) or removing previously entered deaths, a single event can be added to reconcile any unaccountable differences in stock counts.

Example of an unbalanced stock report:

Monthly Management Report

PIGCOM

Month: October-05

Stock Count Reconciliation

BREEDING HERD

Pig Type	30-Sep-05	Arrivals	Departures	31-Oct-05	Expected	Difference
Piglet	855	784	878	761	761	**0**
Maiden Gilt	86	0	23	63	63	**0**
In Pig Sows	329	0	2	338		
Lactating Sow	78	0	1	71		
Dry Sow	8	0	13	9		
Productive Sows	415	19	16	418	418	**0**
Stock Boar	6	0	0	6	6	**0**

FEEDING HERD

Pig Type	30-Sep-05	Arrivals	Departures	31-Oct-05	Expected	Difference
Piglet	0	0	0	0		
Weaner	1157	800	29	1161		
Store	590	0	295	644		
Porker	440	0	17	458		
Cutter	264	0	1	320		
Baconer	75	0	180	82		
Heavy	0	0	0	0		
Breeding Gilt	0	0	141	0		
Breeding Boar	0	0	0	0		
Feeders	2526	800	663	2665	2663	2

You are advised to:

1. Check your stock count or possibly do a re-count.

2. Ensure all data from the previous month has been entered or entered correctly (in the correct month/year).

If no errors can be found, as a last resort, PigCom allows for a reconciliation event to be entered to balance **feeder/piglet** stock counts, as either an arrival or departure depending on the discrepancy.

Note:

Reconciliation events can only be added for feeder or piglet discrepancies. If differences are found in the sow/gilt counts then the missing/extra sows/gilts need identifying and the appropriate movements should be entered onto PigCom.

Reconciliation events are included in the monthly/batch reports as either arrivals or deaths.

All previous reconciliation events are individually displayed on the printed reports, and can be easily changed if the reasons for these different stock counts are found at a later date.

Example of all previous reconciliation events reported on 'Monthly Stock Report'

RECONCILIATION EVENTS

Arrivals

Department	Category	Date	Number
BREEDING HERD	Piglet	30-Apr-05	11
BREEDING HERD	Piglet	31-Oct-05	7
FEEDING HERD	Porker	30-Apr-05	1

Departures

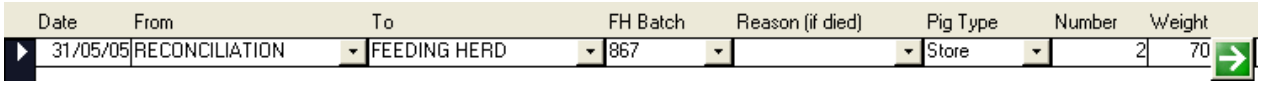
Department	Category	Date	Number
BREEDING HERD	Piglet	30-Nov-04	15
BREEDING HERD	Piglet	31-Jan-05	6
FEEDING HERD	Store	30-Nov-04	8

Reconciliation events are entered on to the 'PIGLETS/FEEDERS' form (found in DATA ENTRY: WEEKLY: MOVEMENTS: PIGLETS/FEEDERS). It is suggested that all reconciliations be made on the last day of the month/batch.

How to Enter a Reconciliation Event

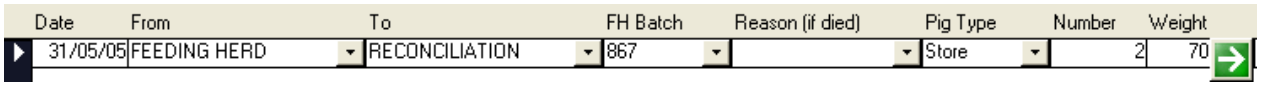
Physical count higher than the PigCom expected count:

If a physical count is higher than the computer (expected) count, an 'Arrival' reconciliation is required. To enter an arrival reconciliation select 'RECONCILIATION' in the 'From' select box and FEEDING HERD (or FATTENING SHED) in the 'To' box.



Physical count lower than the PigCom expected count:

If a physical count is lower than the computer (expected) count a departure reconciliation is required. To enter a 'Departure' reconciliation, select 'FEEDING HERD' in the 'From' box and 'RECONCILIATION' in the 'To' box.



For reconciliation events, 'Reason (if died)' is not required. However, entry of the category of pig involved, the number of pigs (the difference in the two counts) and a total weight are required (see step by step guide to piglet/feeder movement entry for details, Page 43).

Editing Reconciliation Events

If the reason for the difference in the stock count is later found (e.g. incorrect stock count or missed movement), subsequent removal or alteration of reconciliations and the relevant monthly stock count entry can be done.

Missed Movement

If a movement or death is later found for the previous month, and a reconciliation had been used, simply:

1. Enter the missed movement on the 'Piglet/Feeders Movement Form' and submit the entry.
2. Re-open the 'Piglet/Feeders Movement Form' and using the

function, find the reconciliation entry that was used to correct the problem initially.
3. Amend the reconciliation by the necessary amount (e.g. if 1 death was missed off, reduce the reconciliation by 1) and click

Incorrect Stock Count

If the following month's stock count suggests that an error was made with the previous month's count (for example, if a departure reconciliation was required for September and an arrival reconciliation is then required in October), instead of entering another reconciliation event (for October):

1. Open the 'Piglet/Feeders Movement Form' and using the Edit function, find the relevant (September) reconciliation entry.

2. Amend the reconciliation by the required amount (e.g. if an alteration of 3 arrivals was needed, reduce the previous reconciliation by 3) or delete the record if required, then submit.

3. Open the 'Stock Count Form' from the 'Monthly Data Entry Form'.

4. Using the Edit function, find the relevant stock counts (September).

5. Increase one of the counts (e.g. stores) by 3 and submit.

In effect, by removing (or reducing) the previous month's reconciliation, you have assumed that the stock count in the previous month was incorrect and this correction will allow the current month's stock count to balance.

Entering Health & Medication Data

PigCom is also able to record medication events as an aid to monitoring the health status on the unit. All aspects of herd health are individually covered in PigCom, including water and feed medication. Medication data can be entered at any time while the reports are on a monthly format.

On the main menu click on

Followed by

The medication menu will appear on your screen.

Health Form

From this form you can enter information for the following events:

- **BOAR TREATMENT**
- **SOWS TREATMENT**
- **FEEDING HERD PIG TREATMENT**
- **FEED OR WATER MEDICATION**
- **PIGLET TREATMENT**

Entering Boar/Sow/Feeding Herd/Piglet Treatments

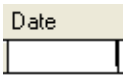
The input forms for boar, sow, feeding herd and piglet treatments all follow the same format, with only slight differences between them. The step by step guide will be based on the Boar Treatments data entry form and any differences between the forms will be highlighted.

Click

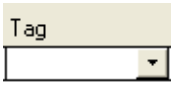
Boar Treatments Form

Step by step guide to entering treatments:

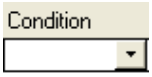
For each treatment you must enter the following data:

1. 

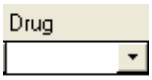
Enter the start date of the treatment.

2. 

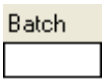
Enter the tag number of the boar (or sow) that required the treatment. On the Feeding Herd Treatment data entry form this box is replaced by a 'pig type' selection box and a 'number of pigs' box. The Piglet Treatment data entry form simply has a 'number of piglets' box.

3. 

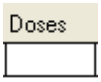
Enter the illness or reason for treatment in the condition box. If the condition is a new condition and is unavailable for selection then it can be entered on the condition section of the Pick Lists (see page 13).

4. 

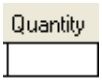
Enter the name of the drug used. New medications can be added to the drugs Pick List (page 13).

5. 

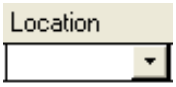
Enter the batch number of the drug used. This information is optional.

6. 

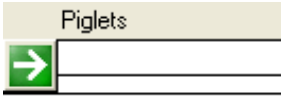
Enter the number of doses each animal received.

7. 

Enter the quantity of drug received (per dose) by the animal over the treatment period.

8. 

The location of the animal can also be entered. New locations can be entered on the Pick Lists (page 13). This information is optional.

9. 

The Feeding Herd and Piglet Treatment Forms contain an extra column allowing for the entry of tattoo numbers (the numerical section of the tattoo), to aid identity of individual pigs. As with the feeder movements form (see page 43) these individual identities can be entered by pressing the green arrow.

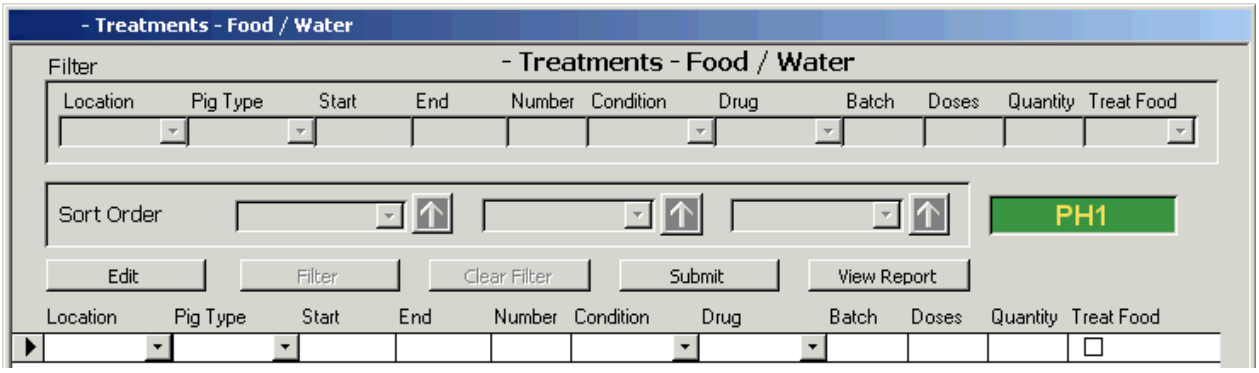
The feeding herd treatment form also contains a section for entering the feeding herd batch number. This allows treatments to be assigned to a certain feeding herd batch if required.

Click on

Entering In-Feed and In-Water Treatments

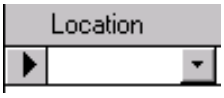
Click on

Treatment – Food/Water Form

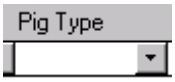


Step by step guide to entering in-feed and in-water treatments:

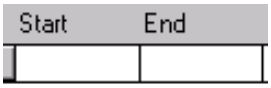
For each treatment you must enter the following data:

1. 

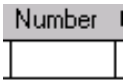
Enter or select the location where the treatment took place, for example: 'flat deck' or 'barn 6' (all possible locations will need to be entered into the Pick Lists prior to this).

2. 

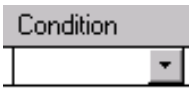
Enter or select the pig type that was treated, for example: 'weaner' or 'porker' etc.

3. 

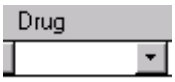
Enter the start date and the end date of the treatment.

4. 

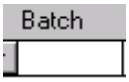
Enter the number of pigs that were treated.

5. 

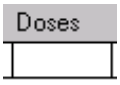
Enter or select the condition that was being treated.

6. 

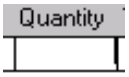
Enter or select the drug that was used.

7. 

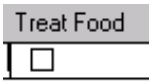
Enter the batch number of the medication, if applicable; this is optional and can be left blank.

8. 

Enter the number of doses given.

9. 

Enter the quantity of medication given per dose.

10. 

Tick this box if the treatment was given in-feed or leave unticked if the treatment was given in water.

Click on

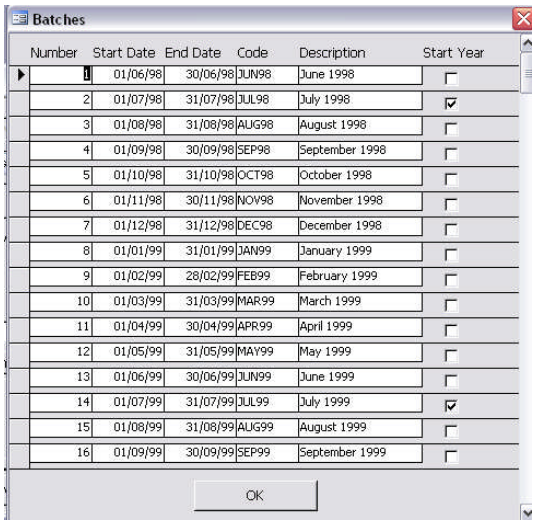
Financial Reporting

Getting Started

Start of the Financial Year

The start of the financial year will be different for each PigCom user. This can be set up on PigCom under the Farm section (from main menu click on FARMS)

Click on the FARMS button, this opens up a new form- click on drop down arrow and select the Farm required. Click on the BATCHES tab, then on the BATCHES button on the left. This should produce a form where you can select the first financial period of the year. On the example the ticks show the start of the financial year is the 1st July.



Number	Start Date	End Date	Code	Description	Start Year
1	01/06/98	30/06/98	JUN98	June 1998	☐
2	01/07/98	31/07/98	JUL98	July 1998	☑
3	01/08/98	31/08/98	AUG98	August 1998	☐
4	01/09/98	30/09/98	SEP98	September 1998	☐
5	01/10/98	31/10/98	OCT98	October 1998	☐
6	01/11/98	30/11/98	NOV98	November 1998	☐
7	01/12/98	31/12/98	DEC98	December 1998	☐
8	01/01/99	31/01/99	JAN99	January 1999	☐
9	01/02/99	28/02/99	FEB99	February 1999	☐
10	01/03/99	31/03/99	MAR99	March 1999	☐
11	01/04/99	30/04/99	APR99	April 1999	☐
12	01/05/99	31/05/99	MAY99	May 1999	☐
13	01/06/99	30/06/99	JUN99	June 1999	☐
14	01/07/99	31/07/99	JUL99	July 1999	☑
15	01/08/99	31/08/99	AUG99	August 1999	☐
16	01/09/99	30/09/99	SEP99	September 1999	☐

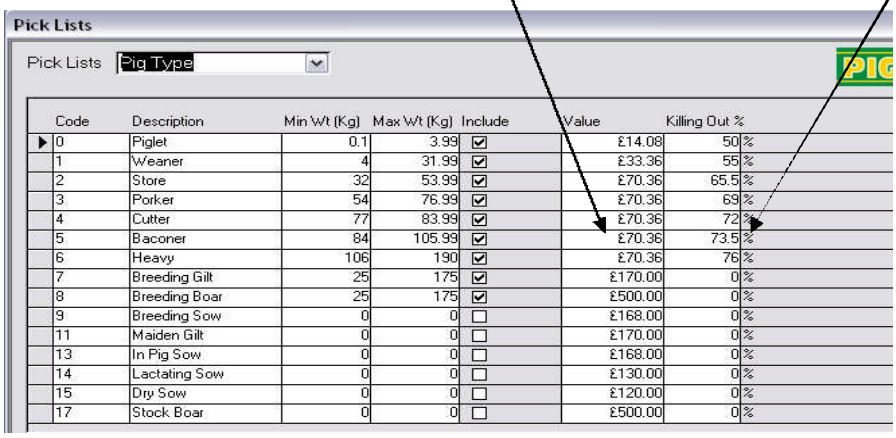
Pick Lists

In order for PigCom Financial Reporting to work as intended, it is first necessary to edit Pick Lists.

From the main menu select Editors > Pick Lists
From the drop down box you will see two Pick Lists which are used in the Financial Reporting-

i. Cost Categories
ii. Cost Types

The Pig Type pick list has two columns- Value and Killing Out %.
The Value is a market value achieved for an average pig weight of that weight range. For example an average bacon pig could achieve £70.36 with a Killing Out % of 73.5%.



Code	Description	Min Wt (Kg)	Max Wt (Kg)	Include	Value	Killing Out %
0	Piglet	0.1	3.99	☑	£14.08	50 %
1	Weaner	4	31.99	☑	£33.36	55 %
2	Store	32	53.99	☑	£70.36	65.5 %
3	Porker	54	76.99	☑	£70.36	69 %
4	Cutter	77	83.99	☑	£70.36	72 %
5	Baconer	84	105.99	☑	£70.36	73.5 %
6	Heavy	106	190	☑	£70.36	76 %
7	Breeding Gilt	25	175	☑	£170.00	0 %
8	Breeding Boar	25	175	☑	£500.00	0 %
9	Breeding Sow	0	0	☐	£168.00	0 %
11	Maiden Gilt	0	0	☐	£170.00	0 %
13	In Pig Sow	0	0	☐	£168.00	0 %
14	Lactating Sow	0	0	☐	£130.00	0 %
15	Dry Sow	0	0	☐	£120.00	0 %
17	Stock Boar	0	0	☐	£500.00	0 %

You can enter the Values and Killing Out % to suit your farm. These values will be used when the reports are produced and in other data entry forms such as the Stock Count (Data Entry > Monthly > Stock Counts). The values entered here are used for a valuation of the stock on hand.

i. Cost Categories

The costs of the Farm are to be classed into one out of the three Cost Categories fixed in PigCom (the image shows the default settings but they can be edited to suit each user)

The Cost Types are -

- Fixed
- Variable
- Income

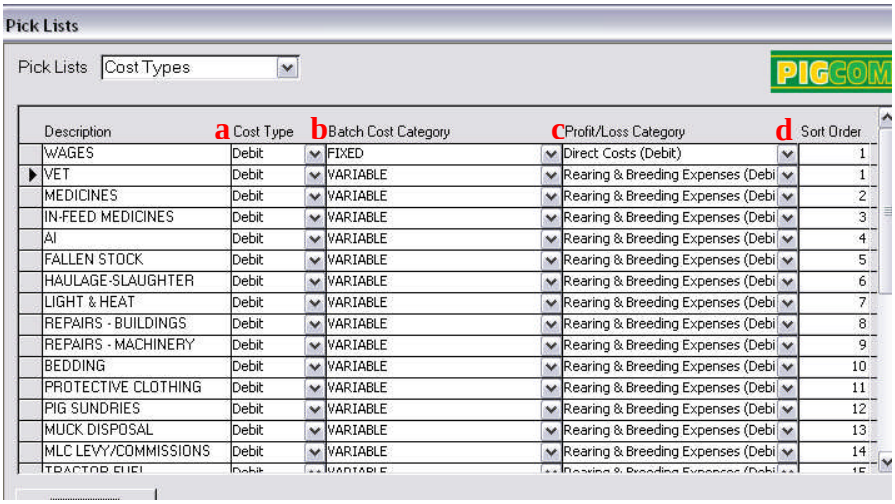
These Cost Types are then used as a Batch Cost Category in the Cost Types pick list and reported on the FH Batch Financial Report.

Cost categories are either Fixed or Variable, Additional or Income. The charges that a Farm incurs will either be a fixed charge that is charged regularly irrespective of throughput, for instance the rent for a building will be a fixed price that needs paying on a monthly basis or annually. Or it may vary as throughput varies, e.g. the costs for vaccinating pigs varies as the number of pigs increases or decreases.

ii. Cost Types

Cost Types can be a long list of the charges the farm is liable for.

This pick list contains all the details on the costings the farm is likely to incur. Examples are wages of the staff, medication, in-feed medication, insurance etc.


Pick Lists
Pick Lists
Cost Types
PIGCOM
Description
a Cost Type
b Batch Cost Category
c Profit/Loss Category
d Sort Order
WAGES Debit FIXED Direct Costs (Debit) 1
VET Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 1
MEDICINES Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 2
IN-FEED MEDICINES Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 3
AI Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 4
FALLEN STOCK Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 5
HAULAGE-SLAUGHTER Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 6
LIGHT & HEAT Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 7
REPAIRS - BUILDINGS Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 8
REPAIRS - MACHINERY Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 9
BEDDING Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 10
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 11
PIG SUNDRIES Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 12
MUCK DISPOSAL Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 13
MLC LEVY/COMMISSIONS Debit VARIABLE Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debi 14

For each Cost Type entered PigCom needs to be instructed of what sort of cost it is. The Cost Type (a) is either a Debit or a Credit (these are programmed into PigCom and are not changeable). You must specify to PigCom if it is a fixed or variable charge (b), as set up in previous pick list.

Example: Wages (top line of the image) is- a Debit to the farm and that it is a fixed cost.
The options for the Profit/Loss Category are fixed in PigCom, they are-

- Direct costs (Debit) ~ Links to weekly and monthly data entry sections of PigCom
- Rearing & Breeding Expenses (Debit)
- Stock Sales Income (Credit)
- Other Income (Credit)
- Administration Expenses (Debit)
- Depreciation (Debit)

- Interest (Debit)

These relate to the headings in the Financial Statement report layouts.

A Profit/Loss Category should be selected that closely matches the type of Cost Type.
The options for the Profit/Loss Categories will put the Cost Types in different section on the Profit and Loss Variances Report. Each Profit/Loss Category can be sorted into an order of your choice, the Sort column (d) allows you to enter a number and this gives it an order. As the image shows the Vet Cost Type will appear in the list first in the rearing & Breeding Expenses section, and Medicines will follow Vet.

Data Entry

In order to get the most out of the Financial Reports, more data needs entering into PigCom. This can be done on a monthly/financial period basis or as and when the invoices/delivery notes arrive.

Data can be entered from the main menu by clicking on Data Entry > Financial. Under the Financial section there are four options-

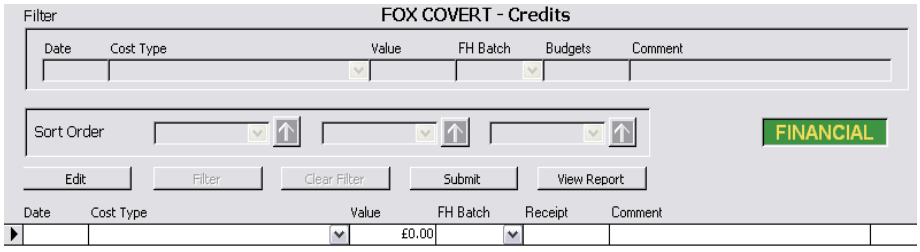
i. Credits
ii. Debits
iii. Budget Credits
iv. Budget Debits

i. Credits

On the Credits form any external income (not from sale of stock) that is generated on farm, from rent of buildings/land, machinery, consultancy etc is entered here.

Data required is

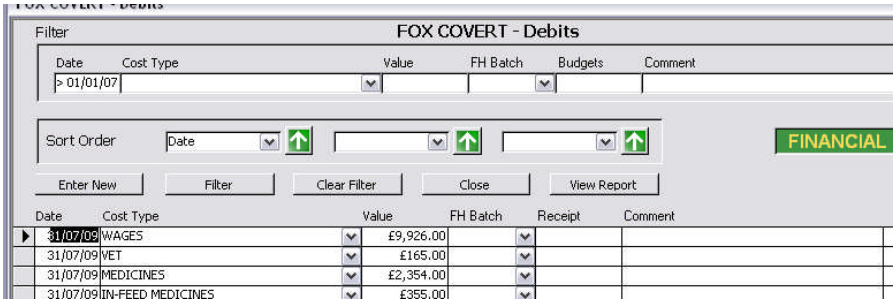
- Date
- Cost Type*
- Value
- FH batch (optional)
- Receipt (optional)
- Comment (optional)



(* You can only enter a Credit into PigCom if it has been entered into the Pick List - Cost Type as a CREDIT).

PigCom calculates the credits for pig sales using the movements entered into the weekly data entry section.

ii. Debits



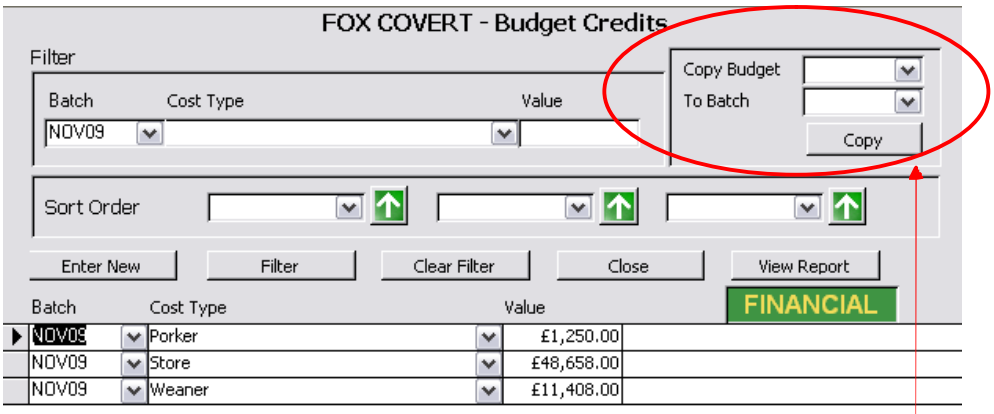
The Debits form is the same in appearance as the Credits form. Data is entered into this form in the same way. As with the Credit form, the only Cost Types that can be entered into this form are the ones that have been saved in the Pick List – Cost Type as a DEBIT.

Data for the Credits and Debits can be entered as individual events, or, at the end of the month/end of the financial period the overall totals for that specific time period can be entered as one amount. PigCom calculates the feed debits using the information entered in the feed deliveries section (Data Entry > Monthly > Feed Deliveries)

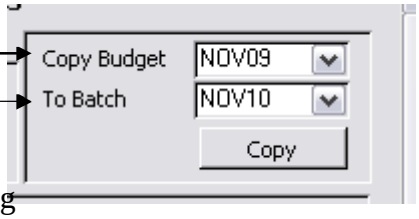
The values that are entered into the Credits and Debits sections are collated together and divided into the Profit/Loss Categories (see Pick List- Cost Types) on the Financial Reports.

iii. Budget Credits

The values entered into the Budget Credits section are based on an annual budget allowance (provided the farm has one in place). The annual budget can be split into financial periods that can be entered into PigCom. The predicted sales of the stock can be entered with a market value. As the image shows, this particular unit intends to raise a total of £61,316.00 of saleable pigs during November 2009. Each month the forecasted sales can be entered into PigCom. The values entered will be compared to the actual income the farm earns (using the movements out entered onto PigCom).



If the Budget Credits are to be the same for a number of months then they can be copied easily using the Copy Budget tool in the top right corner of the form. To copy one batch (month) e.g. Nov09 to a future batch (month) e.g. Nov10 you need to firstly select the budget that needs copying from the top drop down box "Copy Budget". The bottom box "To Batch" should allow you to select the new batch that the Budget Credits need coping to. Then click on Copy and the new Budget Credits should be generated.

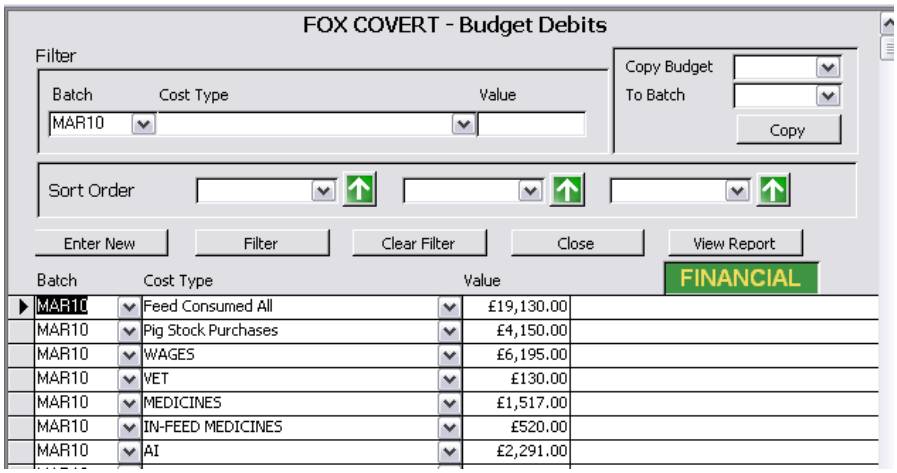


N.B. After coping the data changes can be made to either batch independently, however, if the Copy tool bar still has batches selected (the one previously copied and the new one that has been generated) and the Copy button is clicked it will reset the data again and override the changes made.

Stock actuals are calculated by PigCom but the budget figures need entering into the Budget Credits (see image above for example), as do feed budgets (in the Budget Debits section).

iv. Budget Debits

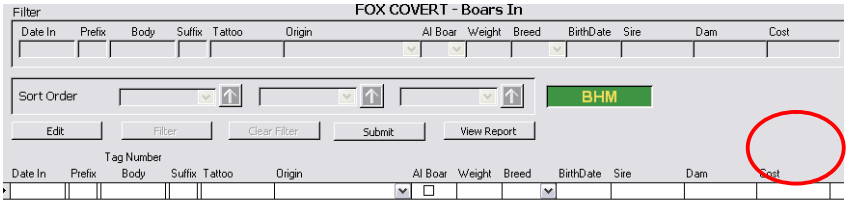
The Budget Debits can be entered in a similar way to those of the Budget Credits. The values can be entered into the form as one data entry or as multiple records for that financial period. Data can be copied from one batch to another so if the costs of certain things are consistent then they can be copied (as above for copying Budget Credits).



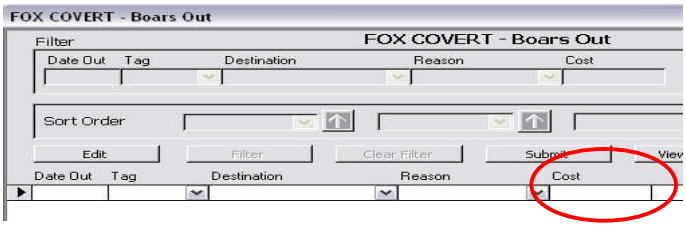
Additional Data Entry

PigCom has a column on the following data entry forms so you can enter a cost of the stock-

- Boars In

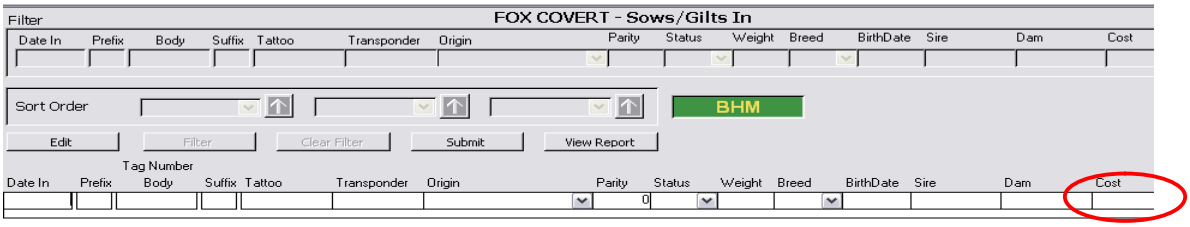

FOX COVERT - Boars In
Filter
Date In Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Origin AI Boar Weight Breed BirthDate Sire Dam Cost
Sort Order
BHM
Edit
Filter
Clear Filter
Submit
View Report
Tag Number
Date In Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Origin AI Boar Weight Breed BirthDate Sire Dam Cost

- Boars Out

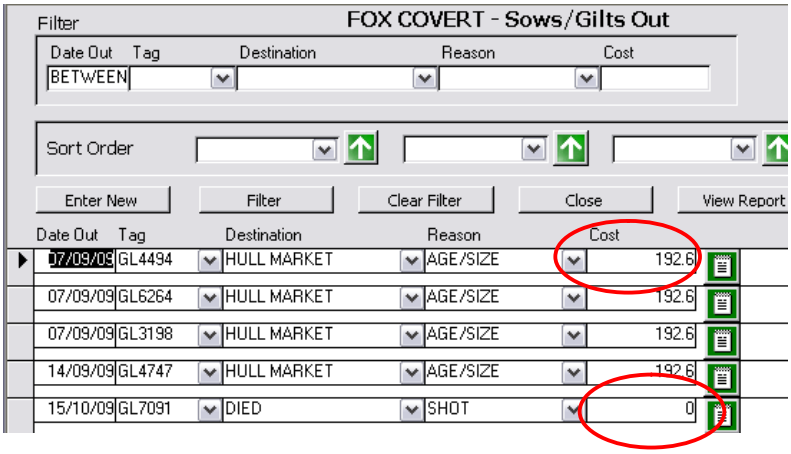


The cost of selling/purchasing a boar can be entered on the Boars In and Boars Out form.

- Sows/Gilts In

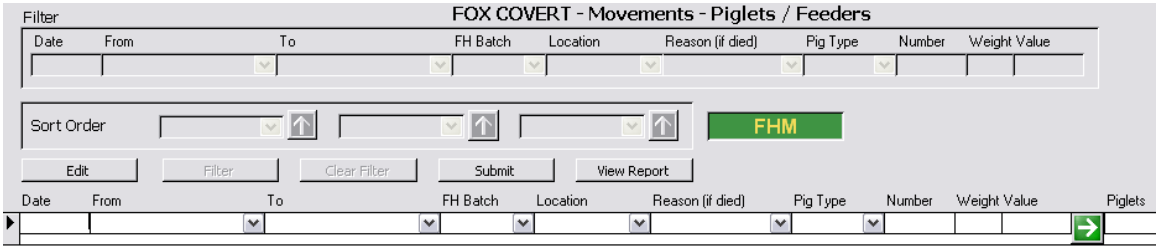

Filter
FOX COVERT - Sows/Gilts In
Date In Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Transponder Origin Parity Status Weight Breed BirthDate Sire Dam Cost
Sort Order
BHM
Edit
Filter
Clear Filter
Submit
View Report
Tag Number
Date In Prefix Body Suffix Tattoo Transponder Origin Parity Status Weight Breed BirthDate Sire Dam Cost

- Sows/Gilts Out



The image shows that the costs of a dead sow will not be the same for the cost of a sow that is sold at market.

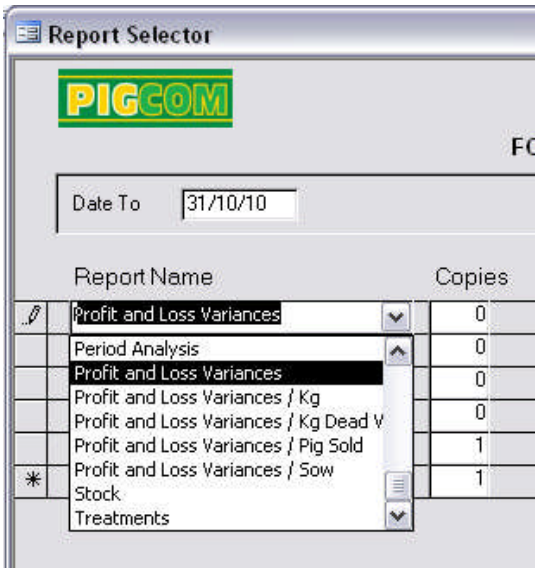
- Piglets/Feeders


Filter
FOX COVERT - Movements - Piglets / Feeders
Date From To FH Batch Location Reason (if died) Pig Type Number Weight Value
Sort Order
FHM
Edit
Filter
Clear Filter
Submit
View Report
Date From To FH Batch Location Reason (if died) Pig Type Number Weight Value Piglets

The value that is entered against a bacon sale can be either the nett of charges or a gross value (if charges are then entered as debit items separately).

Generating Reports

The reports to summarise the financial data entered into PigCom are found under the monthly reporting section (from the main menu- Reports > Monthly)



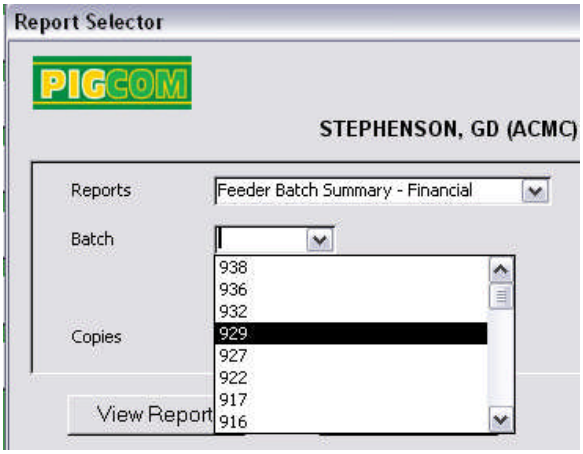
This generates a new form where you can select the report required.

First check the date in the Date To box is correct- it has to be the last date in financial period.

Secondly, choose the report you want to print/preview, make sure there is a **1** in the Copies box

Then click on View Report and on OK.

If data is entered into PigCom as Feeder Batches, a Financial Report can be generated for a specific Batch of pigs. The image shows that the Financial Report for a Batch of pigs is found (from Main Menu) Reports > General. From the two drop down boxes the relevant report and batch number need to be selected.



Other Reports

Consolidated Monthly Reports

The consolidated reports allow for more than one farm to be featured in the same report. The majority of the monthly consolidated reports are based on the monthly reports, with two exceptions.

Report	Name	Description of report contents
1	Stock	Breakdown of stock numbers for each selected unit
2	Reconciliation	Summary of discrepancies in stock counts for past 12 months

Report 1 - Stock

The Consolidated Stock Summary gives a breakdown of stock numbers for each pig type for each of the selected units.

Consolidated Stock Summary 31-Dec-04 PIGCOM

	Boars			Gilts			Sows						Sucklers			Feeders									Reconciliation		Total		
	Count	Calc	Diff	Count	Calc	Diff	Dry	In Pig	Lact	Total	Calc	Diff	Count	Calc	Diff	Weaner	Store	Porker	Cutter	Baconer	Heavy	Total	Calc	Diff	Piglets	Feeders	Count	Calc	Diff
	495	501	-5	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	495	501	-5
	164	162	2	1348	1425	-77	276	5944	1104	7324	7370	-46	11636	11482	154	17600	11660	7288	4384	2240	188	43360	44867	-1507	785	-468	63832	65306	-1474
	175	176	0	1644	1768	-124	404	9624	1992	12020	12060	-40	20584	20229	355	16844	6432	1912	1376	564	-	27128	27534	-406	-120	24	61552	61767	-215
Contractor 66	-	75	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	657	-	-	10595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10306	-	-	-	-	21656	-
CONTRACTOR	-	75	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	657	-	-	10595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10306	-	-	-	-	21656	-
Commerical 79	6	6	0	53	53	0	42	316	51	409	409	0	579	579	0	1385	809	497	462	160	-	3313	3313	0	-	3	4360	4360	0
Commercial 76	4	4	0	57	51	6	11	414	69	494	500	-6	631	631	0	923	687	-	-	-	-	1610	1607	3	-41	-28	2796	2793	3
	24	24	0	388	337	51	68	1680	252	2000	2038	-38	2248	2469	-221	16360	9116	2560	2880	1132	-	32048	32823	-775	-176	-486	36708	37691	-983
COMMERCIAL	10	10	0	110	104	6	53	730	120	903	909	-6	1210	1210	0	2308	1496	497	462	160	-	4923	4920	3	-41	-25	7156	7153	3
Grow out 82	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	338	-	-	-	-	-	338	338	0	-	0	338	338	0
Grow out 88	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	793	-	-	-	793	793	0	-	-	793	793	0
Grow out 90	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	2041	-	-	-	2041	2041	0	-	-19	2041	2041	0
Grow out 91	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	1684	-	-	-	1684	1684	0	-	-6	1684	1684	0
Grow out 107	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	285	285	0	-	-	285	285	0
Grow out 109	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	705	-	-	-	705	705	0	-	2	705	705	0
Grow out 89	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grow out 106	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grow out 108	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grow out 110	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grow out 111	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	2	-	0	-
	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	9135	-	53390	1600	1112	-	65237	63467	1770	-	-421	65237	63467	1770
GROW OUT	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	809	-	6210	-	-	-	7019	7015	4	-	-31	7019	7015	4
	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	11260	420	-	-	-	-	11680	9874	1806	-	-279	11680	9874	1806
	860	863	-3	3380	3530	-150	748	17248	3348	21344	21468	-124	34468	34180	288	71199	27628	65150	10240	5048	188	179453	178565	888	489	-1650	239505	238606	899
OVERALL	10	85	0	110	127	6	53	730	120	903	1566	-6	1210	11805	0	3117	1496	6707	462	160	-	11942	22241	7	-41	-56	14175	35824	7

Report 2 - Reconciliation

The Reconciliation Report displays discrepancies between physical and calculated stock counts over the past twelve months. This report is useful to run prior to printing your monthly reports each month to ensure that historical data has not been altered and affected the balancing of previous stock counts. The reconciliation report makes it easy to spot any discrepancies in counts for either a single or multiple units.

Months without an entered stock count are shown as '-'; if stock counts for a month are balanced then '0' is displayed. However, if a discrepancy occurs then the difference between the two stock counts is displayed for that month. This discrepancy then continues in the subsequent months

because it is also affecting these stock counts. If any of the subsequent months counts are also unbalanced then any discrepancies are added/subtracted, creating a running total.

Discrepancies are then easier to solve as it is clear which month(s) the problem appears. If stock counts are balanced each month and the Reconciliation Report is also checked, it adds assurance that historical data is correct.

The Reconciliation Report, if regularly maintained, is also a useful method of finding data which may have been accidentally entered in the wrong month/year, as this entry would have unbalanced the stock counts for a certain month.

Consolidated Stock Reconcilliation 31-Dec-04 PIGCOM

Gilts + Sows + Boars

Farms	DEC04	NOV04	OCT04	SEP04	AUG04	JUL04	JUN04	MAY04	APR04	MAR04	FEB04	JAN04
Pig Farm One	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

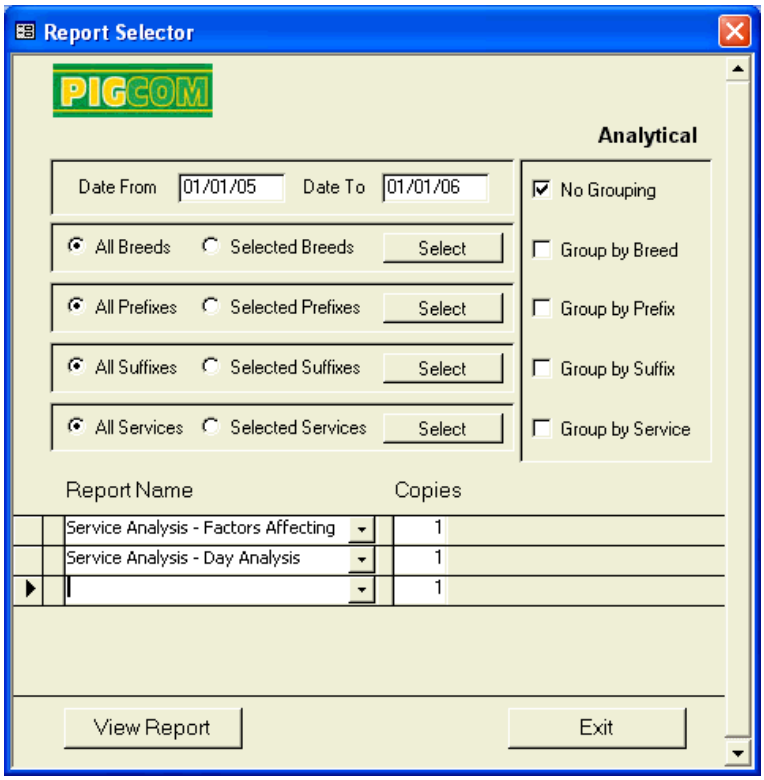
Piglets + Feeders

Farms	DEC04	NOV04	OCT04	SEP04	AUG04	JUL04	JUN04	MAY04	APR04	MAR04	FEB04	JAN04
Pig Farm One	-	2	2	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	2	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-

Analytical Reports

The Analytical Reports allow for a more in-depth review of the performance of the unit. The service and farrowing aspects of the unit are both covered in the analytical reports.

The Analytical Reports Selection Form allows for a more specific type of report if required.



The Analytical Form allows for reports be more specialised depending on the requirements of the farmer.

If necessary, the reports can be filtered for specific:

- **Breeds**
- **Sow Tag Prefixes**
- **Sow Tag Suffixes**
- **Service Groups** – If a service group has been entered during service data input (see page 131).

The information displayed on the analytical reports can also be grouped by these parameters by activating the relevant tick boxes.

The following Analytical Reports are available on PigCom.

Report	Name	Description of report contents
1	Litter Analysis - By Breed	Breakdown of litters by parity for all/selected breeds
2	Litter Analysis - By Parity	Breakdown of litters by parity for all/selected breeds
3	Litter Analysis - Chart Factors Affecting	Farrowing details displayed as charts
4	Litter Analysis - Detail	Details of farrowings listed by parity
5	Litter Analysis - Factors Affecting	Farrowings in respect to number of services, boars etc
6	Service Analysis - Boar Performance	Individual boar and operator conception analysis
7	Service Analysis - Chart Factors Affecting	Graphical representation of service factors
8	Service Analysis - Day Analysis	Summary of lost days and days till return service
9	Service Analysis - Detail	Summary of drop outs and return services
10	Service Analysis - Factors Affecting	Conception in relation to parity, lactation length etc
11	Service Analysis - Service Details	Details of services listed by parity
12	Service Analysis - Summary	Summary of sow & gilt services over requested period

Reports 1/2 - Litter Analysis by Breed/Parity

A section of the Litter Analysis (By Parity) Report is shown below. At present, these two reports both show a breakdown of litter details for all parities. If required, the report can be filtered and grouped by breed to show the litter details for different breeds.

Litter Analysis - Parity PIGCOM

COMMERICAL 79 01/06/04 - 31/12/04 All Breeds

Summary for Period

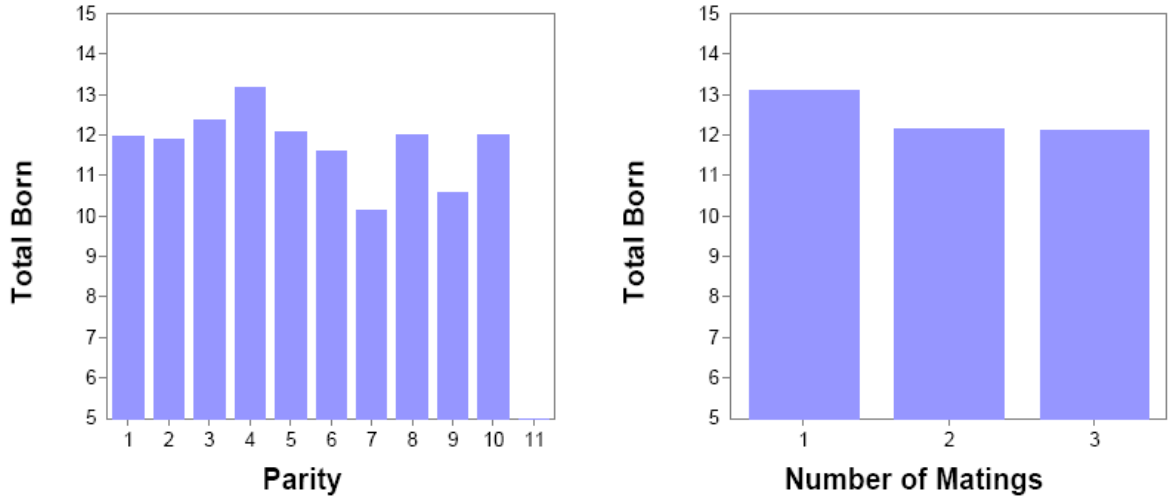
Parity	Litters	% of Total	Av. Live	% Live	Av. Dead	% Dead	Av. Mmfd	Av. Born	Av. Litter Birth Wt.	Av. Piglet Birth Wt.	Av. Weaned	Av. Days Suckling	Av. Farr. Int.
Gilts	122	22.0	11.3	21.8	0.7	20.0	0.2	12.0	13.5	1.2	10.4	24.4	
2	124	22.3	11.2	21.9	0.7	21.7	0.1	11.9	13.3	1.2	10.4	25.4	148
3	102	18.4	11.6	18.8	0.7	18.1	0.2	12.4	13.9	1.2	10.4	23.0	150
4	98	17.7	12.4	19.1	0.8	18.6	0.2	13.2	14.7	1.2	10.4	23.8	149
5	56	10.1	11.2	9.9	0.9	12.1	0.3	12.1	13.5	1.2	10.1	24.1	149
6	21	3.8	10.5	3.5	1.1	5.7	0.2	11.6	12.7	1.2	10.4	23.1	149
7	13	2.3	9.5	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	10.2	11.5	1.2	10.5	25.1	148
8	7	1.3	11.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	12.0	13.6	1.2	9.0	22.6	143
9	10	1.8	10.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	10.6	12.5	1.2	10.9	22.7	143
10	1	0.2	11.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	13.0	1.2	10.0	20.0	154
11	1	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	1.6	11.0	20.0	140
	555	100.0	11.4	100.0	0.8	100.0	0.2	12.2	13.6	1.2	10.4	24.1	149

Report 3 - Litter Analysis Chart Factors Affecting

A section of the Litter Analysis – Chart Factors Affecting report is displayed below. The report is a chart based report covering various aspects of farrowing performance.

Litter Analysis - Factors Affecting Farrowing Performance PIGCOM

COMMERICAL 79 01/06/04 - 31/12/04 All Breeds



Report 4 - Litter Analysis Detail

Sections of the Litter Analysis Detail Report are displayed below. This report lists, by parity, all farrowings over the requested time period and the data is summarised at the end of each parity group.

Litter Analysis - Detail PIGCOM

COMMERICAL 79 01/06/04 - 31/12/04 All Breeds

Parity 1

Sow Tag	Farrowed	Live	Dead	Mmfd	Total Born	Litter Wt.	Piglet Wt.	Weaned	Litter Wean.	Av. Piglet	Days Suckling	Farr. Int.
GJ1015	05/08/04	9	1	0	10	12.0	1.3	10	61.0	6.1	21	
GJ1185	05/08/04	12	1	0	13	15.0	1.3	11	67.0	6.1	21	
GJ1213	24/06/04	13	0	0	13	15.0	1.2	9	59.0	6.6	21	
GJ1233	22/06/04	15	1	0	16	18.0	1.2	10	62.0	6.2	23	
GJ1237	15/08/04	15	1	0	16	17.0	1.1	11	69.0	6.3	25	
GJ1237A	15/06/04	11	1	0	12	14.0	1.3	10	65.0	6.5	30	
GJ1264	13/06/04	4	1	0	5	5.0	1.3	10	65.0	6.5	18	
GJ1276	21/07/04	11	0	0	11	13.0	1.2	10	64.0	6.4	22	
GJ1292	05/08/04	13	1	0	14	14.0	1.1	10	63.0	6.3	21	
GJ1300	21/07/04	14	0	0	14	17.0	1.2	10	62.0	6.2	22	
GJ1305	12/09/04	12	5	0	17	15.0	1.3	11	66.0	6.0	25	
GJ1353	05/08/04	12	1	0	13	14.0	1.2	10	62.0	6.2	21	
GJ1400	15/08/04	15	0	0	15	18.0	1.2	11	66.0	6.0	25	
GJ1410	07/08/04	10	0	0	10	12.0	1.2	11	67.0	6.1	33	
Summary for Period	122	11.3	0.7	0.2	12.0	13.5	1.2	10.4	64.1	6.2	24.4	
6 Month Summary	101	11.2	0.7	0.2	11.9	13.4	1.2	10.5	64.8	6.2	24.6	
12 Month Summary	231	11.4	0.7	0.2	12.1	13.6	1.2	10.4	64.7	6.2	23.8	

Report 5 - Litter Analysis Factors Affecting

The Litter Analysis Factors Affecting Report not only looks at the farrowing performance in respect to parity but also contains individual analysis of the total numbers born, number of matings and the boar used.

Parity

Parity	Litters	% of Total	Av. Live	% Live	Av. Dead	% Dead	Av. Mmfd	Av. Born	Av. Litter Birth Wt.	Av. Piglet Birth Wt.	Av. Weaned	Av. Days Suckling	Av. Farr. Int.
Gilts	122	22.0	11.3	21.8	0.7	20.0	0.2	12.0	13.5	1.2	10.4	24.4	
2	124	22.3	11.2	21.9	0.7	21.7	0.1	11.9	13.3	1.2	10.4	25.4	148
3	102	18.4	11.6	18.8	0.7	18.1	0.2	12.4	13.9	1.2	10.4	23.0	150
4	98	17.7	12.4	19.1	0.8	18.6	0.2	13.2	14.7	1.2	10.4	23.8	149
5	56	10.1	11.2	9.9	0.9	12.1	0.3	12.1	13.5	1.2	10.1	24.1	149
6	21	3.8	10.5	3.5	1.1	5.7	0.2	11.6	12.7	1.2	10.4	23.1	149
7	13	2.3	9.5	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	10.2	11.5	1.2	10.5	25.1	148
8	7	1.3	11.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	12.0	13.6	1.2	9.0	22.6	143
9	10	1.8	10.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	10.6	12.5	1.3	10.9	22.7	143
10	1	0.2	11.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	13.0	1.2	10.0	20.0	154
11	1	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	1.6	11.0	20.0	140
	555	100.0	11.4	100.0	0.8	100.0	0.2	12.2	13.6	1.2	10.4	24.1	149

Total Number Born (Live + Dead)

Number	Litters	% of Total	Av. Live	% Live	Av. Dead	% Dead	Av. Mmfd	Av. Born	Av. Litter Birth Wt.	Av. Piglet Birth Wt.	Av. Weaned	Av. Days Suckling	Av. Farr. Int.
0	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	145
1	2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	5.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	25.5	142
2	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	5.0	2.0	0.0		0.0	1.0	147
3	2	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	10.0	28.5	172
4	7	1.3	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	5.9	1.5	10.6	26.1	146
5	10	1.8	4.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.2	5.0	6.2	1.4	7.1	15.3	158
6	13	2.3	5.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	6.0	7.4	1.4	9.5	23.0	152
7	9	1.6	6.3	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	7.0	8.3	1.3	10.2	24.8	151
8	24	4.3	7.0	2.7	1.0	5.7	0.0	8.0	9.0	1.3	10.6	21.8	144
9	20	3.6	8.4	2.7	0.6	2.9	0.3	9.0	10.4	1.2	9.9	24.8	149

Number of Matings

Number	Litters	% of Total	Av. Live	% Live	Av. Dead	% Dead	Av. Mmfd	Av. Born	Av. Litter Birth Wt.	Av. Piglet Birth Wt.	Av. Weaned	Av. Days Suckling	Av. Farr. Int.
1	10	1.8	12.4	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	13.1	14.8	1.2	10.2	26.1	167
2	371	66.8	11.4	66.6	0.8	70.5	0.2	12.2	13.6	1.2	10.4	23.9	148
3	174	31.4	11.4	31.4	0.7	27.9	0.2	12.1	13.7	1.2	10.4	24.6	154
	555	100.0	11.4	100.0	0.8	100.0	0.2	12.2	13.6	1.2	10.4	24.1	149

Boar Tag

Boar	Litters	% of Total	Av. Live	% Live	Av. Dead	% Dead	Av. Mmfd	Av. Born	Av. Litter Birth Wt.	Av. Piglet Birth Wt.	Av. Weaned	Av. Days Suckling	Av. Farr. Int.
AI	4	0.7	12.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	13.3	14.5	1.2	11.3	19.3	165
G3258AI	1	0.2	16.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	17.0	20.0	1.3	10.0	21.0	140
LAI	475	85.6	11.4	85.2	0.7	82.4	0.2	12.1	13.6	1.2	10.4	24.0	146
MAI	1	0.2	10.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	11.0	12.0	1.2	11.0	20.0	137
RC2400	9	1.6	12.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.0	13.1	14.6	1.2	10.8	26.8	171
RD2213	6	1.1	10.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	11.0	12.8	1.2	10.2	18.5	160
RE6910	21	3.8	12.4	4.1	1.0	4.8	0.5	13.3	14.7	1.2	10.1	25.1	166
RE7236	21	3.8	11.6	3.8	0.8	3.8	0.2	12.3	13.8	1.2	10.6	26.0	168
RJ1517	16	2.9	11.3	2.9	1.3	4.8	0.4	12.6	13.7	1.2	10.4	25.6	169
RJ3806	1	0.2	5.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	7.0	7.0	1.4	10.0	34.0	
	555	100.0	11.4	100.0	0.8	100.0	0.2	12.2	13.6	1.2	10.4	24.1	149

Report 6 - Service Analysis - Boar Performance

Sections of the Boar Performance Analytical Report are displayed below. The report gives a breakdown of services by each boar and gives a conception rate for each boar. The operator efficiency table is also displayed on this report. The red stars highlight boars or operators with below average conception rates. These conception rates can be amended as required in the weekly section of the Farm Setup (see page 9).

Pure Matings

Boar	All Services in Period					Boar Related Services			
	Matings /week	Services /week	Total Services	Total Returns	Conception Rate (%)	Services /week	Total Services	Total Returns	Conception Rate (%)
G6365AI	0.1	0.0	1	0	100.0	0.0	1	0	100.0
LAI	45.8	19.0	582	113	80.6 *	16.8	515	86	83.3 *
MAI	0.2	0.1	2	0	100.0	0.1	2	0	100.0
R4542	0.3	0.1	3	1	66.7 *	0.1	2	0	100.0
RC2400	0.3	0.1	4	1	75.0 *	0.1	3	1	66.7 *
RD2213	0.1	0.0	1	1	0.0 *	0.0	0	0	0.0
RE6910	3.1	1.2	36	11	69.4 *	0.9	26	3	88.5
RE7236	2.6	1.0	30	10	66.7 *	0.6	19	2	89.5
RJ0923AI	0.4	0.1	4	1	75.0 *	0.1	4	1	75.0 *
RJ1517	2.2	0.8	24	8	66.7 *	0.5	14	0	100.0
RJ3806	0.6	0.2	6	0	100.0	0.2	5	0	100.0
	55.6	22.7	693	146	78.9	19.3	591	93	84.3

* if conception rate < 85.0%

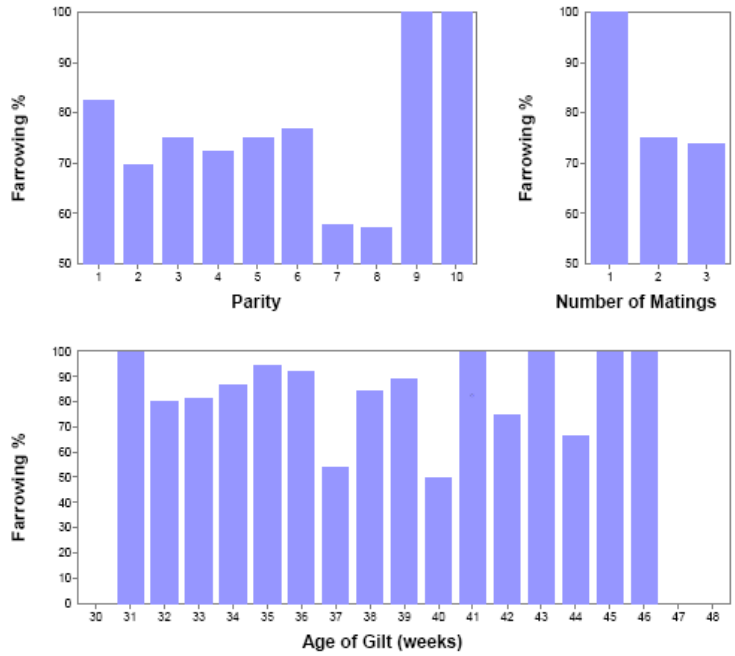
Operator Efficiency

Operator	Service Type	All Services in Period				Boar Related Services			
		Services /week	Total Services	Total Returns	Conception Rate	Services /week	Total Services	Total Returns	Conception Rate
		0.5	15	2	86.7	0.4	12	0	100.0
		0.9	28	6	78.6	0.7	20	1	95.0
A1	AI Boar	0.1	4	0	100.0	0.1	4	0	100.0
	All Matings	0.1	4	0	100.0	0.1	4	0	100.0
A2	AI Boar	11.2	343	59	82.8 *	10.1	309	48	84.5 *
	All Matings	13.8	422	82	80.6 *	11.9	363	51	86.0
A3	AI Boar	0.5	14	1	92.9	0.4	13	1	92.3
	All Matings	0.5	14	1	92.9	0.4	13	1	92.3
A4	AI Boar	7.3	224	56	75.0 *	6.2	190	38	80.0 *
	All Matings	7.8	238	61	74.4 *	6.5	199	40	79.9 *

* if conception rate < 85.0%

Report 7 - Service Analysis - Chart Factors Affecting

A section of the Service Analysis – Chart Factors Affecting Report is displayed below. The report is a chart based report that displays the effects of numerous service factors on the farrowing percentage.

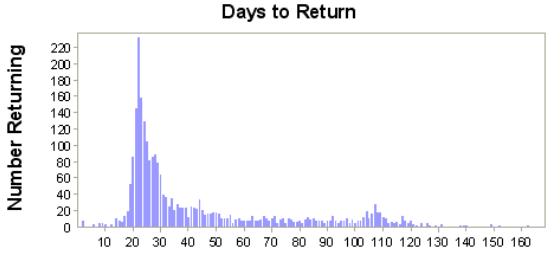


Report 8 - Service Analysis - Day Analysis

The Day Analysis Report gives a breakdown of reasons for lost days in both gilts and sows. The numbers of days till return service are shown in both a chart and tabulated form.

Lost Days

		Number	Total Days	Average
Gilts	Entry to cull	5	590	118.0
	Entry to death	0	0	0.0
	Entry - still unserved	5	894	178.8
	Entry to 1st service	134	12054	89.0
	Service to reservice	13	420	32.3
	Service to abortion	3	324	108.0
	Service to NIP	1	33	33.0
	Service to sale	7	386	55.1
	Service to death	0	0	0.0
Sows	Weaning to cull	69	1081	15.7
	Weaning to death	8	60	7.5
	Weaned - still unserved	6	135	22.5
	Weaning to 1st service	454	2839	6.3
	Service to reservice	103	2657	25.8
	Service to abortion	8	672	84.0
	Service to NIP	4	138	34.5
	Service to sale	76	2553	33.6
	Service to death	4	271	67.8



Report 9 - Service Analysis - Detail

The Service Analysis - Detail Report concentrates on the dropouts from the weekly service groups. The initial summary gives an overview of the stage during gestation that conception/pregnancy failure occurred. The repeat services and other reasons for dropouts are then listed beneath.

Drop Outs in Week

Week	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10/09/04	4																	
17/09/04	39	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24/09/04	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
01/10/04	43	..	..	4	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
08/10/04	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
15/10/04	41	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					
22/10/04	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..						
29/10/04	45	..	..	3	6	2	1	..	..	..	..							
05/11/04	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..								
12/11/04	45	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..									
19/11/04	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..										
26/11/04	42	..	..	5	3	1	..											
03/12/04	4	..	..	..	..	1												
10/12/04	43	..	..	4	3													
17/12/04	6	..	..	..														
24/12/04	40	..	..															
31/12/04	3	..																
Totals	383	0	0	30	25	10	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Repeat Services

SowTag	Parity	Service	Service Date	Repeat Date	Days	Result	Boar(s) Not Holding	Current Status
GF4724	5	1	01/04/04	01/06/04	61	Returned	LAI	Sold - HULL MARKET
GF5438	5	1	10/05/04	03/06/04	24	Returned	LAI	Sold - HULL MARKET
GF0801	3	1	11/05/04	06/06/04	26	Returned	RE7236	Sold - HULL MARKET
GF5156	5	1	11/05/04	06/06/04	26	Returned	LAI	Sold - GRAYSTONE LTD
GE1058	7	1	10/05/04	07/06/04	28	Returned	LAI	Sold - HULL MARKET
GF3411	5	1	28/05/04	13/06/04	16	Returned	LAI	Sold - DAIRYHOUSE
GF3461	5	1	24/05/04	14/06/04	21	Returned	LAI	Sold - BROWNS LINCOLN
GG1997	2	1	13/04/04	14/06/04	62	Returned	LAI	Sold - HULL MARKET
GJ4389	2	1	26/05/04	14/06/04	19	Returned	LAI	In Pig
GF9495	4	1	24/05/04	16/06/04	23	Returned	LAI	Sold - HULL MARKET
GJ7192	Gilt	1	26/05/04	16/06/04	21	Returned	LAI	In Pig

Report 10 - Service Analysis - Factors Affecting

The 'Number of Matings' section of the Service Analysis – Factors Affecting Report is displayed below. The additional tables of the report follow a similar format and cover fertility in relation to:

- Parity
- Age of Gilts at Service
- Length of Lactation
- Weaning to Service Interval

Number of Matings

														Farrowing Averages			
Number	Served	% of Total	Repeat	% of Total	% Rpts	Aborted	NIP	Died	Sold	In Pig	Farr.	Con. %	Farr. %	Live	Dead	Mmfd	Born
1	2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.0	100.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5
2	374	53.0	80	21.4	55.6	4	3	1	1	3	281	75.9	75.1	11.5	0.7	0.2	12.2
3	330	46.7	64	19.4	44.4	10	3	1	0	8	244	76.4	73.9	11.4	0.7	0.3	12.2
	706	100.0	144	20.4	100.0	14	6	2	1	11	527	76.2	74.6	11.4	0.7	0.2	12.2

Report 11 - Service Analysis - Service Details

The Service Analysis – Service Details Report is similar to the Farrowing Details Report and lists all services for all females of certain parity over the designated period, and the outcome of that service.

Parity 1

Sow Tag	Age	Time In Herd	Date Out	Service Date	Service	Boar Tag	Matings	Days In Pig	Result	Date	Previous Parity Days Suckling	Previous Parity Wn. Serv. Int.
GJ7134	234	78		05/06/04	1	LAI	3	114	Farrowed	27/09/04		
GJ7243	232	78	27/09/04	05/06/04	1	LAI	3	114	Aborted	27/09/04		
GJ7240	232	78		05/06/04	1	LAI	3	114	Farrowed	27/09/04		
GJ6350	275	101		05/06/04	1	LAI	3	42	Returned	17/07/04		
GJ7017	242	79	20/12/04	06/06/04	1	LAI	2	113	Farrowed	27/09/04		
GJ7184	234	80	09/08/04	07/06/04	1	LAI	3	63	Returned	09/08/04		
GJ7597	216	41		10/06/04	1	LAI	3	30	Returned	10/07/04		
GJ7569	217	42		11/06/04	1	LAI	3	119	Farrowed	08/10/04		
GJ7192	243	89		16/06/04	2	RJ1517	2	117	Farrowed	11/10/04		
GJ6390	289	115		19/06/04	2	RE6910	3	114	Farrowed	11/10/04		
GJ7241	246	92		19/06/04	1	LAI	3	111	Farrowed	08/10/04		
GJ7119	249	92	22/03/05	19/06/04	1	LAI	3	115	Farrowed	12/10/04		
GJ7673	221	50	03/01/05	19/06/04	1	LAI	3	114	Farrowed	11/10/04		
GJ7599	226	51	31/01/05	20/06/04	1	LAI	3	104	Aborted	02/10/04		
GJ7826	220	52		21/06/04	1	LAI	3	116	Farrowed	15/10/04		
GJ7565	227	52		21/06/04	1	LAI	3	115	Farrowed	14/10/04		
GJ7186	249	95	25/10/04	22/06/04	1	LAI	2	115	Farrowed	15/10/04		
GJ6766	272	95		22/06/04	1	LAI	3	115	Farrowed	15/10/04		
GJ7788	232	64	23/11/04	03/07/04	1	LAI	3	114	Farrowed	25/10/04		
GJ7598	239	64	23/08/04	03/07/04	1	LAI	3	25	Returned	28/07/04		

Report 12 - Service Analysis - Summary

The Service Analysis - Summary Report gives an overall look at service performance on the unit, including numbers of sows/gilts served in total over the designated period and a weekly average. A summary of the number of days from service till the next recorded event (e.g. farrowing, return etc.) is also displayed on the Summary Report.

Summary Details - Number of Services

	GILTS				SOWS				ALL			
	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL
Served	134	13	0	147	455	104	0	559	589	117	0	706
Farrowed	112	9	0	121	340	66	0	406	452	75	0	527
Incomplete	1	1	0	2	6	3	0	9	7	4	0	11
Served again	16	1	0	17	97	31	0	128	113	32	0	145
Aborted	4	1	0	5	7	2	0	9	11	3	0	14
Tested NIP	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	4	4	2	0	6
Died	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Sold in pig	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Summary Details - Average Number per Week

	GILTS				SOWS				ALL			
	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL
Served	4.4	0.4	0	4.8	14.9	3.4	0	18.3	19.3	3.8	0	23.1
Farrowed	3.7	0.3	0	4	11.1	2.2	0	13.3	14.8	2.5	0	17.2
Incomplete	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0.4
Served again	0.5	0	0	0.6	3.2	1	0	4.2	3.7	1	0	4.7
Aborted	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0	0.5
Tested NIP	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.2
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Sold in pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary Details - Number of Days

	GILTS				SOWS				ALL			
	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL	1st	2nd	> 2	TOTAL
Served	90	32	0	85	6	26	0	10	25	26	0	26
Farrowed	115	115	0	115	115	115	0	115	115	115	0	115
Incomplete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Served again	28	26	0	28	25	27	0	25	25	27	0	26
Aborted	107	105	0	107	96	99	0	96	100	101	0	100
Tested NIP	33	33	0	33	35	33	0	34	34	33	0	34
Died	0	0	0	0	111	87	0	99	111	87	0	99
Sold in pig	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	49	49	0	0	49

Consolidated Analytical Reports

The Consolidated Analytical Reports are exactly the same format as the single farm analytical reports mentioned above, however, the consolidated feature allows for more than one farm to be included in a single analytical report.

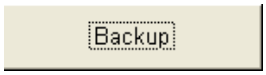
Repeat Reports

The ‘repeat’ report function becomes useful when copies of an individual farm report are required for multiple farms (for example, Monthly Feed Analysis Reports for farms A, B and C to compare feed usage of the three units). By selecting the required farms on the farm selection form and then printing the required report, all three reports will be printed at once instead of having to visit the report form for each individual farm.

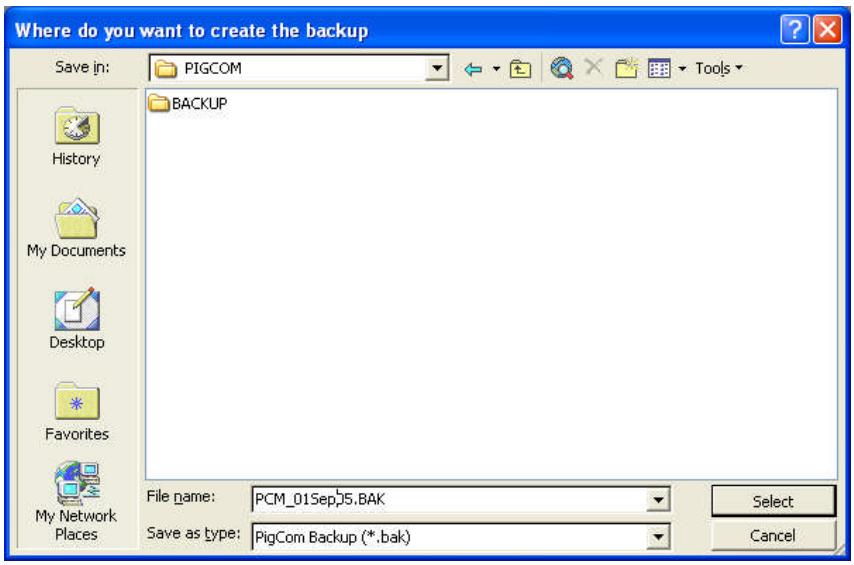
Backup Procedure

As mentioned at the beginning of this manual, it is strongly advised to regularly backup your PigCom data to limit any loss or corruption of data in the unlikely event of there being a problem with your PC. It is advised to backup PigCom on at least a weekly basis.

On the MAIN MENU click on

Then click on 

A standard file directory form will appear on the screen for you to decide where to store your copy of the backup. PigCom automatically creates a folder called 'BACKUP' for you to store these files in, but you can also save them where you wish.



Note:

Do **not** backup PigCom straight to a CD, floppy disc or USB device.

Always backup PigCom to the hard drive (e.g. C: drive) first and then copy any required files to a CD, floppy disc or USB device.

PigCom will give a default name to the backup file of 'PCM_(today's date).BAK' (e.g. PCM_01sep05.BAK, would be the filename given to a backup from the 1st September 2005). It is suggested to leave this filename as it is.

When you have selected the desired folder, click

to start the backup.

PigCom will then backup your data.

During the backup process, PigCom will ask you if you want to compress the data file.

This is basically asking if you require a copy of the data to be compressed (will take up less memory) by 'WinZip®'. Compressing the backup will allow for it to be transferred to CD or any other portable storage device. It is recommended that you transfer the backup data to a CD or any other portable storage device once backup is complete (in case of future hard-drive problems). Therefore, if you wish to save the backup to CD etc, you need to click 'yes'. If you do not wish to save to CD etc, you should click 'no'.

When PigCom has finished the backup process a 'Backup Successful' message will appear on your screen and PigCom will then return to the MAIN MENU. If you then wish to copy the 'Zipped' file to CD etc., simply open 'Windows Explorer' or 'My Computer' and copy the desired file (the default location will be C:\Program files\Pigcom\backup).

Restore Procedure

The restore process will delete the current dataset and reinstate the previously saved version. Therefore this should only be done if there are errors in the current dataset or data has been lost.

If the data on PigCom becomes corrupt or is lost, you may have to restore your data from the last backup. If the backup is saved onto CD etc. you should copy this file onto the hard-drive first and then commence with the restore procedure. Alternatively, you can use the backup already on your hard drive.

To restore a backup copy, click

A file directory form, similar to that of the backup function, will appear on the screen. Select the required file in the directory (PigCom can restore from either a .bak or a .zip file; you can select the file type you require) and click

PigCom will then restore the selected copy of data as the new dataset.

Useful Tips

These hints are to help you use PigCom in a quicker, more efficient way.

Moving Along Inputting Forms or Scrolling Past a Column

All the following keys can be used to scroll past a section on an inputting form or to move on to the next row:

- 'ENTER' (↵)
- 'TAB' (↹)
- 'CURSOR ARROWS' (← ↑ → ↓)
- 'CURSOR/POINTER' ( )

Deleting an Entry Whilst Still on the Row

If you need to delete some data you have just entered, pressing the 'ESCAPE' (Esc) button on your keyboard will delete the data you have just entered into the field/column.

Pressing 'ESCAPE' again will delete the entire row of data and take your cursor back to the first column in that row.

If you press 'ESCAPE' whilst editing (changing) some data, the data you have changed will go back to be the original data.

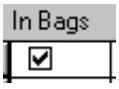
Closing down an Additional Input Form

On some of the forms in PigCom there are additional forms that open up by pressing

Once you have finished with these forms, they can be easily closed either by clicking in the cross on the top right-hand corner of the form (this extra form, not the main screen) or by pressing the 'END' button on your keyboard.

Selecting the Tick Boxes

Some forms in PigCom have a tick box that you can select, for example, ticking the box if the feed you are entering is in bags:



There are two ways of ticking these boxes:

1. Use your cursor/pointer ( ) and click on the box. This will then either select or de-select the tick.
2. Place the cursor on the tick box (by scrolling along to the column using enter/tab/arrows etc) and then press SPACE BAR. This will then either select or de-select the tick.

Viewing a Sow History

It is possible to view a sow history whilst you are entering or editing details of that animal. To do this press the F5 key while you are on that sows number.

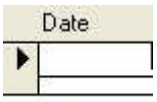
Appendix

General Points on Data Input Forms

If you are confident using computers, you may find this section on data entry a more appropriate guide.

Record Bar Icons

All data input forms can be used to enter many records sequentially. Each time one record is filled in and completed, the cursor or tab stop will move to the start of the next line.



This black arrow indicates the current record that PigCom is focused on. This is the line that is expecting data to be entered on.

This pencil icon indicates that you have started to enter data on the current row (the black arrow changes to a pencil once you start to enter data). The * icon below indicates the next new record to be added. As you fill in data on the preceding line, the * record will hold default values that can be used when entering the next new record.

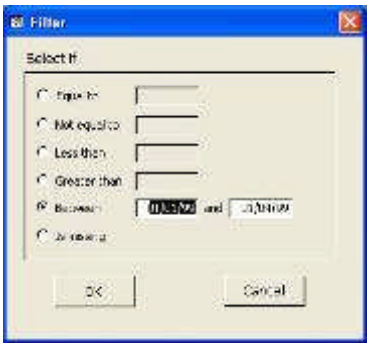
At any time when you are entering data and see the pencil icon, if you press the [Esc] key (top left key on most keyboards), your current line will be erased i.e. any data entered will be removed and, if you are editing a record, any edits will be removed (but the original data will remain). Pressing this key is really saying "undo any changes to the current record that I have made since I first arrived at this record". There are what appear to be exceptions to this rule when further forms are involved, but generally, once you leave the record or form, this [Esc] will no longer remove any edits.

Filtering Records to View Entered Data

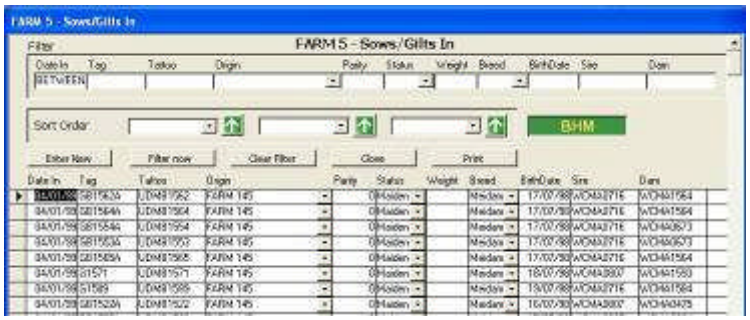
Any data you enter into the entry screens has to be submitted to the database (when you press the [Submit] button). Thereafter the screen closes and returns you to the previous menu. To see what data has been entered in any part of PigCom, you use the same form that you used to enter the data in the first place.

All forms have a section at the top that is grayed out when you open the form. This is the filter section which the user uses to tell PigCom what data they want to view. To activate this filter, press the [Edit] button. In some PigCom forms, pressing the [Edit] button causes the records section of the form at the bottom to go blank (e.g. Services or Farrowings) or the records part of the screen will show some historic records (e.g. Piglet/Feeder movements).

Once activated, the user must then populate some part of the filter to tell PigCom what records to show. The more detail is entered in the filter (the more fields filled in) the more specific you are being as to which records you want to see, and so PigCom will show you fewer records.



For example, look at the following situation where a farmer wanted to see which sows entered the herd between 01/01/1999 and 01/04/1999. To do this, the [Sows In] form is opened and the [Edit] button is pressed. The mouse is then used to click in the [Date In] field and a filter dialogue box opens…

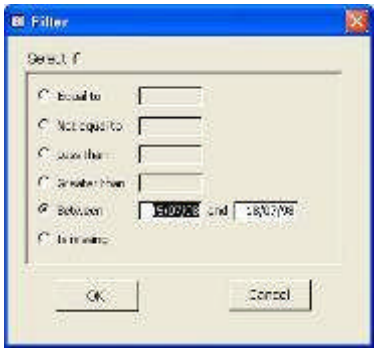


Simply click in the [Between] option and type in the dates in the two boxes as in this example. Once you have selected the correct dates, click on [OK] and the dialogue box closes to show "Between" in the [Date In] box of the filter.

Now click on the filter button and the records will refresh to show only those records that fulfill the entered criteria.

You can tell how many records this is by the record counter in the bottom left of the form. In this example there are 111.

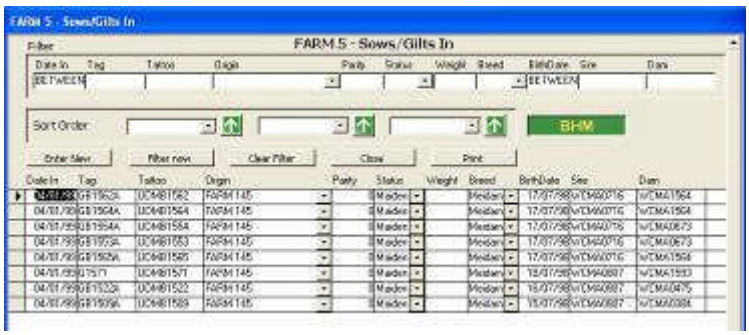
Now we want to further refine our search by looking for animals that were born between 15/07/1998 and 18/07/1998. We click in the [BirthDate] field and the Filter dialogue box opens again. We type in the dates and again we click on the filter button.



You can see that there are now two criteria in the filter box, and that there are not as many records below.

There are now only eight in fact.

So if these are the records we were interested in, we can now sort the by adding up to three criteria in the boxes as shown here. We are using only a single sort order criteria here as we are using the Tag (which is unique), further sort order criteria would not make any difference as there are no 'ties' on tag (i.e. equal values) which would be further sorted by the second or third criteria.

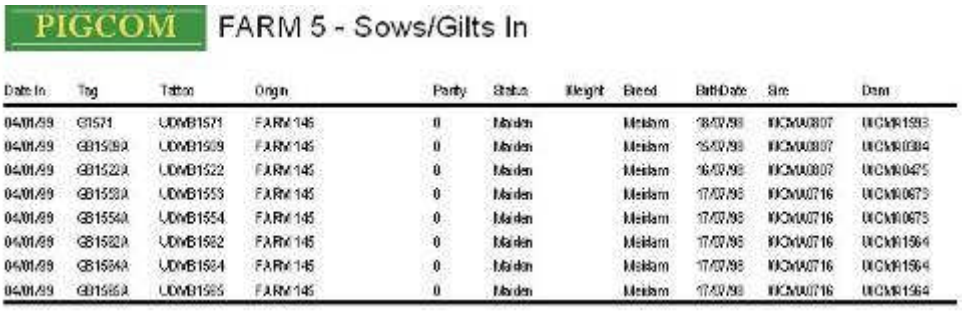


The ↑ arrow indicates the direction of sorting, i.e. the lowest value at the top. Click the arrow and it changes to a ↓ arrow indicating the sort order to now be lowest value at the bottom.

Ok, so now what do we do with this information? Well, you either are interested in the information because you want to edit it, or else you want to view it.
If you want to edit the data, simply click on the record selector of the record you want to edit (where the black arrow is on the above example) and edit the data.

Once finished, press [Close] to exit the screen and finish the editing process. Should you wish to view the data, simply press [Print] to view the data as a report which can be viewed on screen, printed, or sent to a file for e-mailing or archiving (see below).

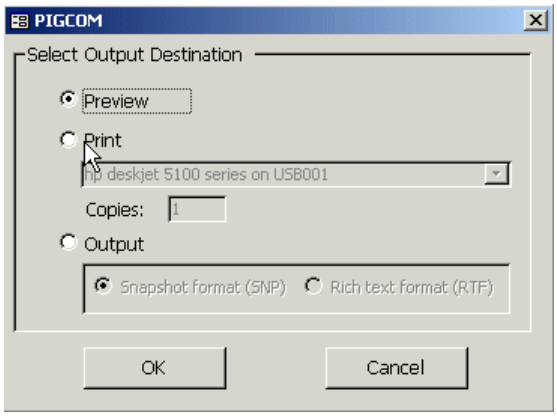
Notice the report is sorted exactly as it appeared on screen in the examples above.


PIGCOM FARM 5 - Sows/Gilts In

Date In	Tag	Tattoo	Origin	Parity	Status	Weight	Breed	BirthDate	Sire	Dam
04/01/99	GB1571	UDMB1571	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	18/07/98	IICM/00807	UICM/01593
04/01/99	GB1569	UDMB1569	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	16/07/98	IICM/00807	UICM/01584
04/01/99	GB1522A	UDMB1522	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	16/07/98	IICM/00807	UICM/00425
04/01/99	GB1553A	UDMB1553	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	17/07/98	IICM/00716	UICM/00673
04/01/99	GB1554A	UDMB1554	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	17/07/98	IICM/00716	UICM/00673
04/01/99	GB1582A	UDMB1582	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	17/07/98	IICM/00716	UICM/01564
04/01/99	GB1584A	UDMB1584	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	17/07/98	IICM/00716	UICM/01564
04/01/99	GB1585A	UDMB1585	FARM 145	0	Maiden		Meidam	17/07/98	IICM/00716	UICM/01564

Printing/Viewing Data

In PigCom, all reporting is handled in the same way. Wherever you see the option button to [Print], you actually get three options by means of an output destination form.

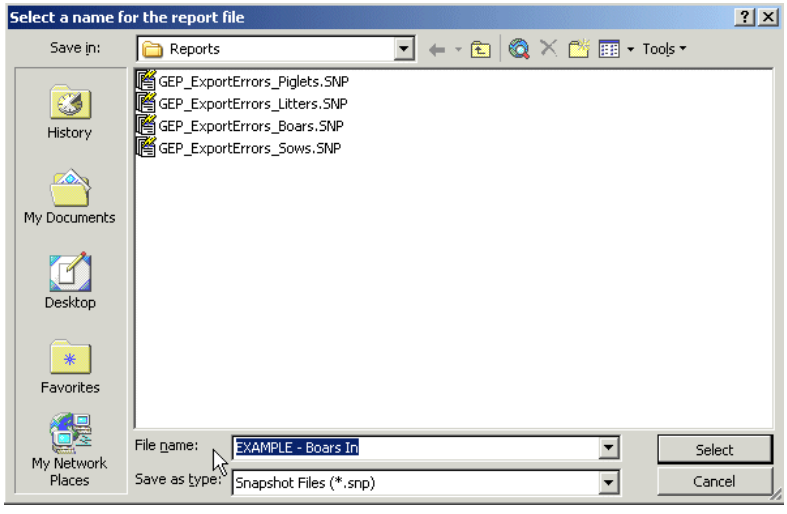


Preview – opens the report on screen. You can then print the report once open on screen.
Print – prints directly to the selected printer.
Output – you can output reports to one of two file formats.

- The Snapshot Format (SNP) is a Microsoft viewer format, which allows reports to be read outside of the PigCom program by anyone with the Snapshot Viewer program installed. From the snapshot viewer, you can print copies of the reports. This Snapshot format cannot be edited/changed once produce.

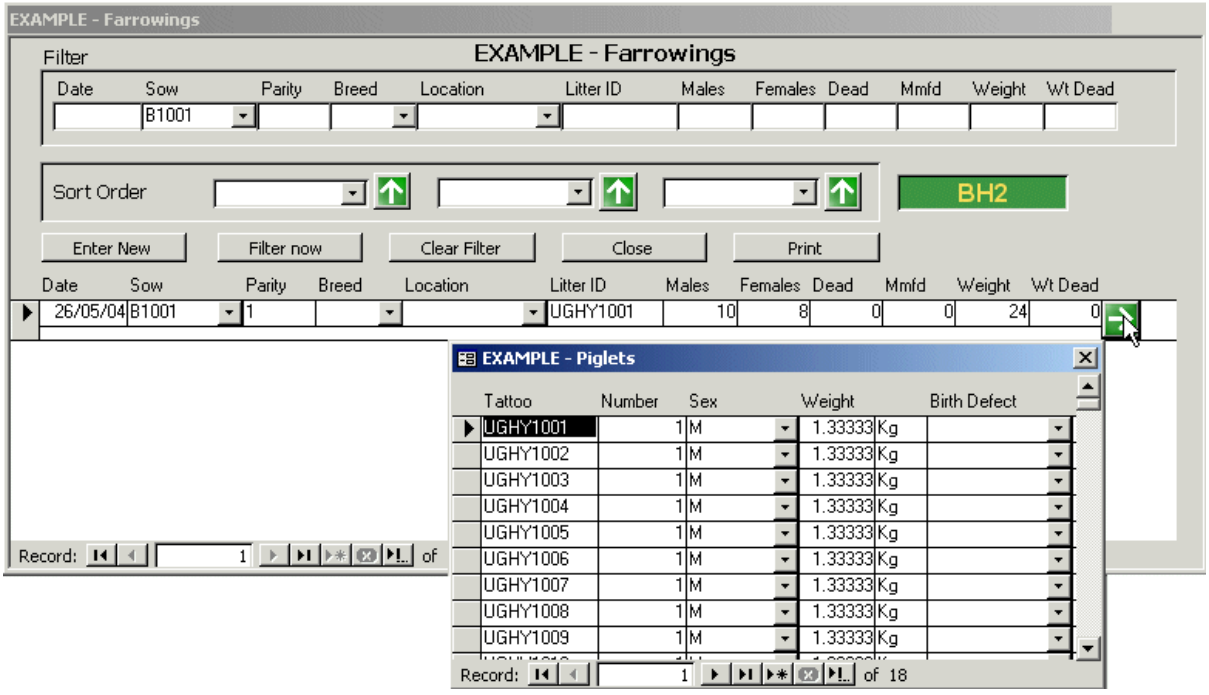
- The Rich Text Format (RTF) can be opened by Microsoft Word or other text editing packages. It is simply an enhanced text document and as such can be edited within the text editing program.

With either option, if you select the output option and press [OK], you will be prompted for a location on your hard-drive in which to save the resulting output file. Once you select the location and file name, press [Select] and PigCom will output the file to this location.



Secondary Input Forms

Secondary input forms are those forms which are activated whilst inputting data into a primary input screens. Two examples of these are the piglet form from the farrowing input screen and the boar input form from the services input screen. They are activated by pressing the green arrow; the secondary input form will appear on screen and show details from the current record on the primary data entry screen.


EXAMPLE - Farrowings
Filter
EXAMPLE - Farrowings
Date Sow Parity Breed Location Litter ID Males Females Dead Mmfd Weight Wt Dead
B1001
Sort Order
BH2
Enter New
Filter now
Clear Filter
Close
Print
Date Sow Parity Breed Location Litter ID Males Females Dead Mmfd Weight Wt Dead
26/05/04 B1001 1 UGHY1001 10 8 0 0 24 0
EXAMPLE - Piglets
Tattoo Number Sex Weight Birth Defect
UGHY1001 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1002 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1003 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1004 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1005 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1006 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1007 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1008 1 M 1.33333 Kg
UGHY1009 1 M 1.33333 Kg
Record: 1 of 18

Here we see the secondary input form open. In this case, the focus of PigCom has left the farrowing record of B1001, and is now on the individual record of her offspring UGHY1001. Because of this, when the secondary input form is closed, and you return to the farrowing record of B1001, you can no longer use [Esc] to undo changes/delete the entered data.

Keyboard Shortcuts/Usage

When entering data, you can use the [TAB] / [⇆] key or [RETURN] / [↵] key to move to the next field.

TIP: If you use the [TAB] / [⇆] rather than the [RETURN] / [↵] on the farrowings form above, you do not activate the secondary form to open. So if you don't need to enter data, you can 'skip' over this secondary form.

TIP: If you do open a secondary form (e.g. boar registration at mating), you can close the form once data input is complete by pressing the [END] button rather than using the mouse to click the ☒ button on the form.

TIP: Whilst entering/editing data for sows, you can press [F5] and view the sow history report in full.

Deletion of Data

To delete a record in a form, you can click on the record selector arrow (see right) and click on the [Delete] button on the keyboard. You are then warned that you are about to delete one or more records and can accept (Yes) or decline (No) the delete request.

If you are deleting an event for a sow (e.g. farrowing) you must first delete events that have happened to this sow subsequently (e.g. weaning). This can be thought of as 'nibbling' back the data until the latest event is that which you were trying to delete.

Navigation through PigCom

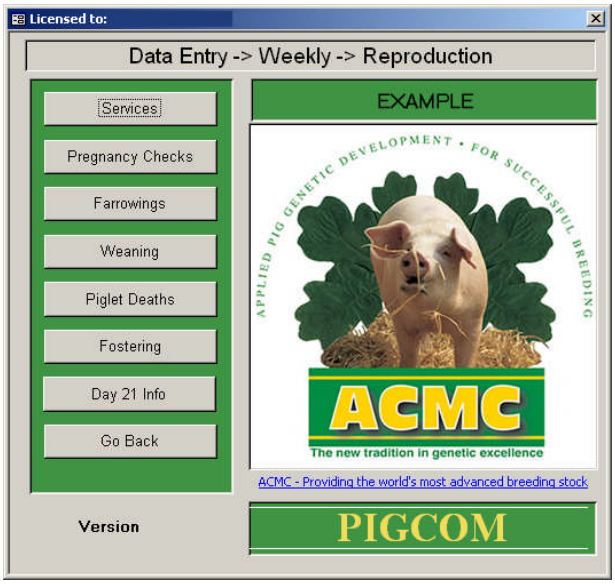
Whilst using the menu system within PigCom, there is always a visual check as to your location on the top of the Menu. See below for a layout of the screens within PigCom.

As a visual aid whilst entering data, each data entry screen is labelled to match the paper input forms provided on which the data to be entered on the screen would be written. If you are using your own paper forms then these labels will be meaningless and can be ignored.

Data Entry

Weekly Data Entry

The weekly information is divided into two categories, Reproduction and Movements, for ease of navigation through PigCom



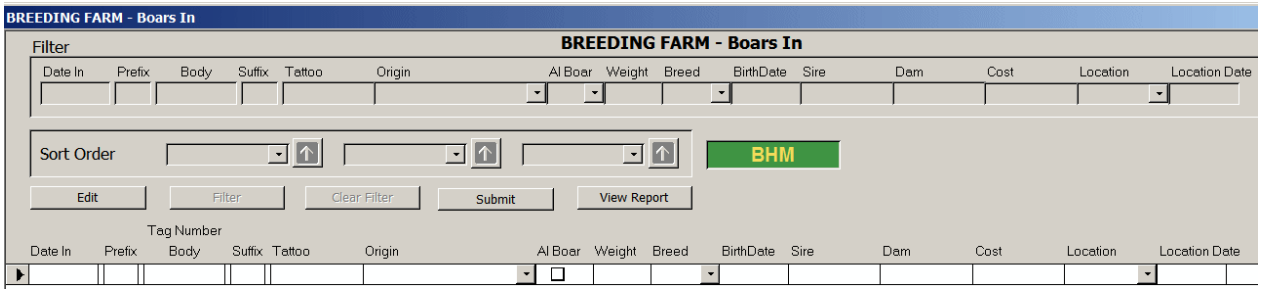
All weekly data input is carried out from these two screens.

The movements menu is for physical movements of pigs both on and off farm, whereas the reproduction menu is for recording actions within the breeding herd on gilts and sows at all stages of the reproductive cycle.

In the following descriptions of input screens * denotes a required field.

Movements

Boars In



The 'Boars In' screen is to register boars arriving on farm (or registering additional 'boars' to be used in the 'AI Unit' as mentioned in page 5).

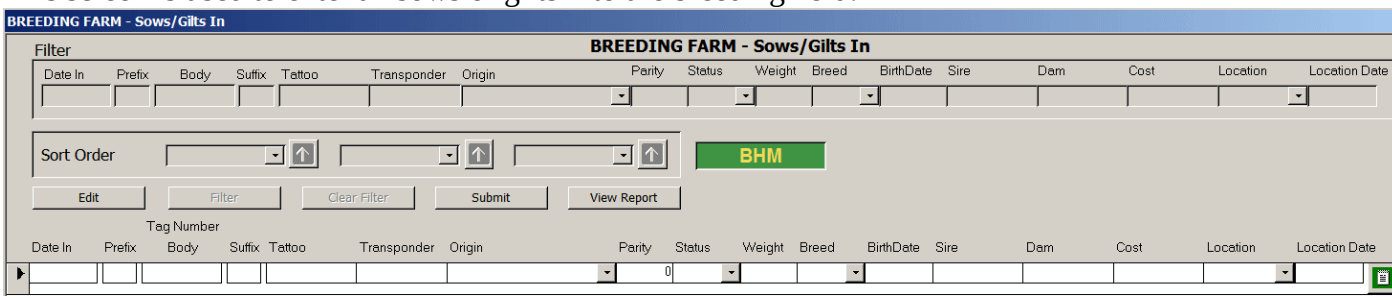
- **Date In*** - The date into the breeding herd for this male.

- **Tag*** - used to identify the animal on farm (can be changed at any time in the future but MUST be unique in the current herd – but can be duplicated over time). The tag number may be split into a prefix, body and suffix.
- **Tattoo** –individual identifier that must be unique across all herds (depending on validation settings). This is optional in most circumstances.
- **Origin*** – the place from which the animal was moved. This should be the unit of birth to pick up pedigree details with full validation switched on. For home produced animals, this should be set to the Feeding Herd department. This then automatically corrects the stock counts accordingly.
- **AI boar*** – Tick this box to set the default for this boar to be used for AI services. A boar ticked as AI can be used for natural service at any time (see page 132) and vice-versa. If the unit into which the boar is being entered happens to be an AI unit, then the boar will be 'visible' for use on any farm on the system.
- **Weight** – the weight of the boar at entry.
- **Breed** – the breed of the boar (see page 13).
- **BirthDate** – date of birth of the boar.
- **Sire & Dam** – pedigree details for the animal.
- **Cost** – purchase cost of boar.
- **Location** – current location/pen of the boar. The options for locations can be set-up from the pick lists (see page 13).
- **Location Date** – date on which animal moved to its current location.

N.B. The BirthDate, Sire and Dam fields will all be automatically filled in when entering a tattoo and origin for full pedigreed and validated units.

Sows/Gilts In

This screen is used to enter all sows or gilts into the breeding herd.



Usually, females would enter the breeding herd as maiden gilts, but if setting up an existing herd, you may want to enter sows at a different stage of their reproductive cycle. In this situation, it advised that all sows are entered as they are served, so the sow would be entered as status [Dry] and Parity [x]. The next thing to happen to the sow would then be to enter the service data (see page 131). However, sows can be entered as any status.

- **Date In*** - The date into the breeding herd for this female.
- **Tag*** - used to identify the animal on farm (can be changed at any time in the future but MUST be unique in the current herd – but can be duplicated over time). The tag number may be split into a prefix, body and suffix. Use the prefix/suffix to group sows together for later analysis (see analytical reporting) e.g. Blue tags set prefix='B'

- **Tattoo** – individual identifier that must be unique across all herds (depending on validation settings). This is optional in most circumstances.
- **Origin*** – the place from which the animal was moved. This should be the unit of birth to pick up pedigree details with full validation switched on. For home produced animals, this should be set to the Feeding Herd department. This then automatically corrects the stock counts accordingly.
- **Parity*** – This is the parity of the animal at entry into the herd i.e. the first data being recorded for the sow. It would usually be [0] for normal on-going recording excluding start-up recording.
- **Status*** – The status of the animal at entry. It would usually be [Maiden] excluding start-up recording.
- **Weight*** – the weight of the female at entry.
- **Breed** – the breed of the female (see page 13).
- **BirthDate** – date of birth of the female.
- **Sire & Dam** – pedigree details for the animal.
- **Cost** – purchase cost of gilt/sow.
- **Location** – current location/pen of the gilt/sow. The options for locations can be set-up from the pick lists (see page 13).
- **Location Date** – date on which animal moved to its current location.

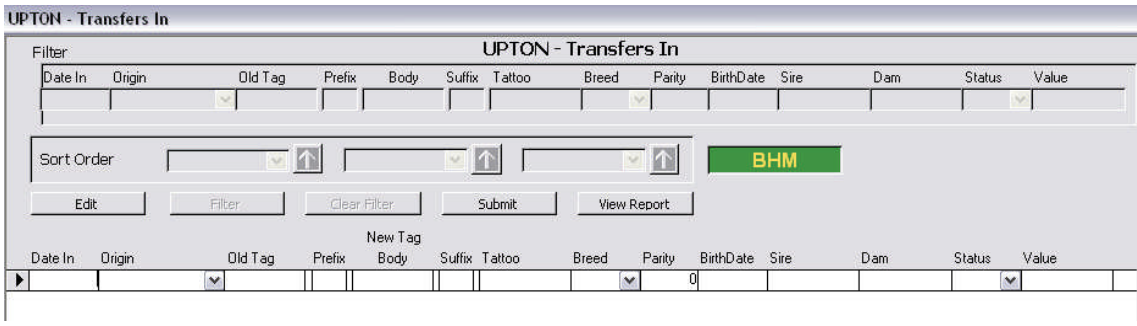
N.B. The BirthDate, Sire and Dam fields will all be automatically filled in when entering a tattoo and origin for full pedigreed and validated units.

The button activates the secondary form for entering comments that the user has about the incoming gilt/sow (see the services comments on page 132).

Transfers In

The transfer screen is used to transfer sows between existing units within PigCom.

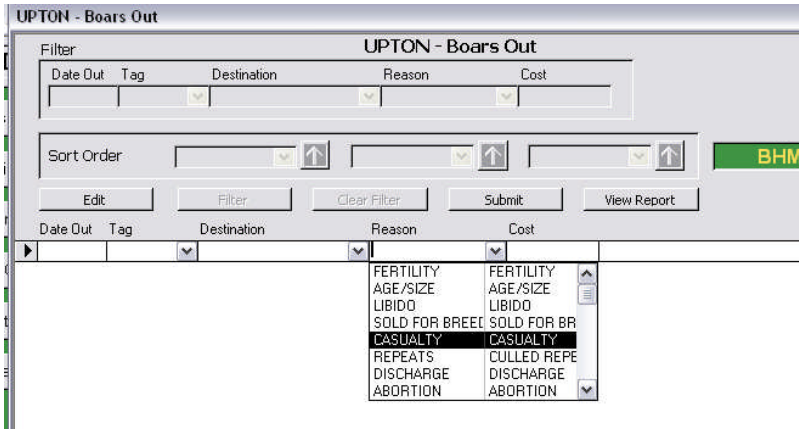
To do this simply go to this screen in the RECEIVING unit and enter the details of:



- **Date In***
- **Origin***
- **Old Tag***
- **New Tag (as prefix, body and suffix)***
- **Value**- Ffixed cost as set by Accounts.

This provides PigCom with sufficient information to create a new record in the receiving unit for this sow and correctly set the status and parity. This process also transfers the sow out of the donating herd. The sow will then have left the donating herd on the date the transfer was made with a reason of [Sold For Breeding].

Boars Out



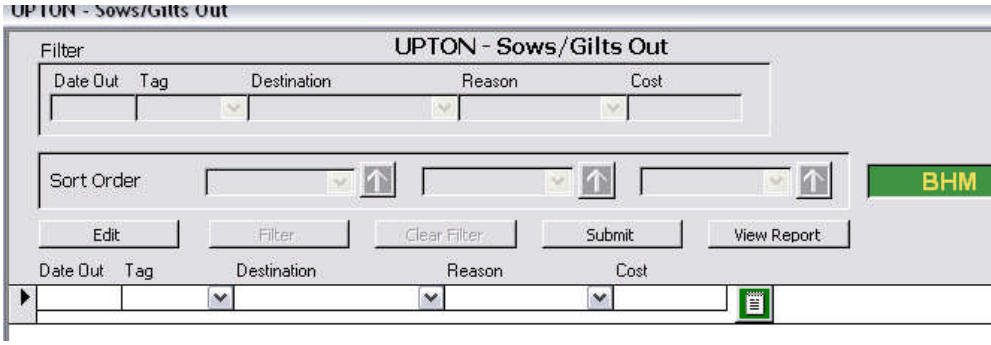
This screen registers boars leaving the breeding herd.

Natural boars are only available for use within the period of entering and leaving the breeding herd. AI boars can still be used to up to 7 days after the boar has left the breeding herd.

- **Date Out*** – the date the boar left the breeding herd.
- **Tag*** – the breeding herd tag of the animal leaving the herd.
- **Destination*** – where the boar went after leaving the herd.
- **Reason*** – why the animal left the herd.
- **Cost –** the price achieved at slaughter.

Sows Out

This screen registers details of sows leaving the breeding herd. Once a sow has been registered as having left the herd, no further information can be added after the date the sow left the herd.

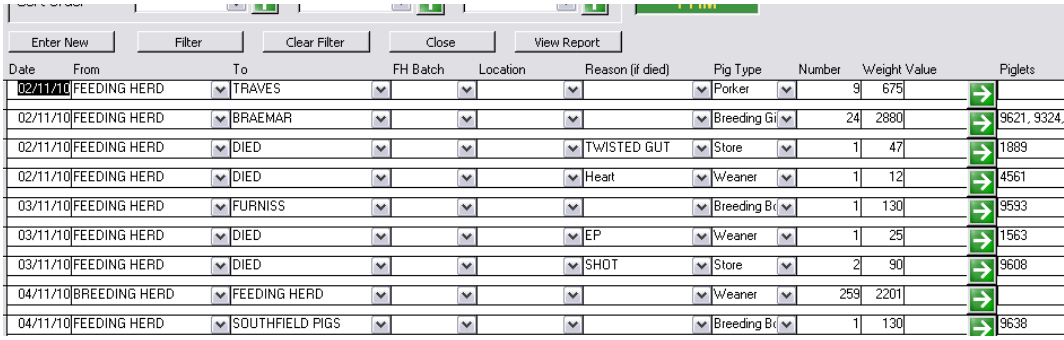


- **Date Out*** – the date the sow left the breeding herd.
- **Tag*** – the breeding herd tag of the animal leaving the herd.
- **Destination*** – where the sow went after leaving the herd.
- **Reason*** – why the animal left the herd.
- **Cost –** the price achieved at slaughter.

The button activates the secondary form for entering comments that the user has about the outgoing gilt/sow (see the services comments on page 132).

Piglets/Feeders

This form allows for the inputting of feeding herd related data, including weaned piglet movements (breeding herd to feeding herd), transfers between units on PigCom, acquisitions, sales and deaths. Discrepancies in stock counts can also be rectified here using the reconciliation function (discussed later in this section).


Enter New
Filter
Clear Filter
Close
View Report
Date From To FH Batch Location Reason (if died) Pig Type Number Weight Value Piglets
02/11/10 FEEDING HERD TRAVES Porker 9 675
02/11/10 FEEDING HERD BRAEMAR Breeding Gi 24 2880 9621, 9324,
02/11/10 FEEDING HERD DIED TWISTED GUT Store 1 47 1889
02/11/10 FEEDING HERD DIED Heart Weaner 1 12 4561
03/11/10 FEEDING HERD FURNISS Breeding Bo 1 130 9593
03/11/10 FEEDING HERD DIED EP Weaner 1 25 1563
03/11/10 FEEDING HERD DIED SHOT Store 2 90 9608
04/11/10 BREEDING HERD FEEDING HERD Weaner 259 2201
04/11/10 FEEDING HERD SOUTHFIELD PIGS Breeding Bo 1 130 9638

Data input for this form follows the standard PigCom format:

- **Date*** – Date of movement or death.
- **From*** – Origin of pigs moved (for example)
  - Breeding herd or farrowing shed for movement of weaned piglets.
  - Feeding herd or fattening shed for sales and deaths
  - Farm or company name for transfers and acquisitions.
- **To*** – Destination of pig movements (for example)
  - Feeding herd or weaning accommodation for movement of weaned piglets.
  - Farm, company, market or abattoir for sales or transfers.
  - 'Died' for deaths.

- **FH Batch** - The feeding herd batch that the movement/death relates to.
- **Location** – The pen/house where the pig(s) came from

- **Reason*** – When recording a death, select the cause of death from the drop-down list, a breakdown of deaths and causes is given on the weekly feeder print-out (see page 65).
- **Type*** – Select the category of pig involved in the movement from the drop-down box.
- **Number*** – The number of pigs involved in the movement.
- **Weight*** – The total weight of pigs involved in the movement (a default value will be entered for deaths if left blank).
- **Value** – The value of the pigs sold/died/transferred
- **Piglets** – Identifications (e.g. tag/tattoo registered on litter records) of the pigs involved (optional).

N.B. Please note that transfers of breeding stock from the feeding herd to the breeding herd should not be entered on this form. PigCom automatically recognises these transfers from the feeding herd when the details are entered in the Boars In or Sows/Gilts In forms.

Reconciliations

When discrepancies between the computed stock count (expected count from all inputted data) and a physical stock count occur, PigCom allows for a reconciliation event to be entered, as either an arrival or departure depending on the discrepancy. Reconciliations are individually displayed on the printed Monthly Stock Report (see page 88), and are summarised on the Monthly Summary Report (see page 85) instead of being included in the acquisitions, sales or deaths.

To enter an arrival reconciliation (higher physical count *vs.* computed count) select 'Reconciliation' in the 'from' select box and 'Feeding Herd' in the 'to' box. For sales reconciliations (lower physical count *vs.* computed count), select 'Feeding Herd' in the 'from' box and 'Reconciliation' in the 'to' box.

Entry of the category of pig involved, the number of pigs (the difference between the two counts) and an estimated total weight are also required in reconciliation events.

If a mistake in the physical count is later found, subsequent removal or alteration of reconciliations and relevant monthly stock count entry can be done.

N.B. Adding sales reconciliation increases mortality accordingly. However, arrival reconciliations do not reduce mortality accordingly. This is because spurious deaths are very infrequently the cause of such types of recording errors. Reducing mortality with these types of reconciliation events would mask real mortality problems.

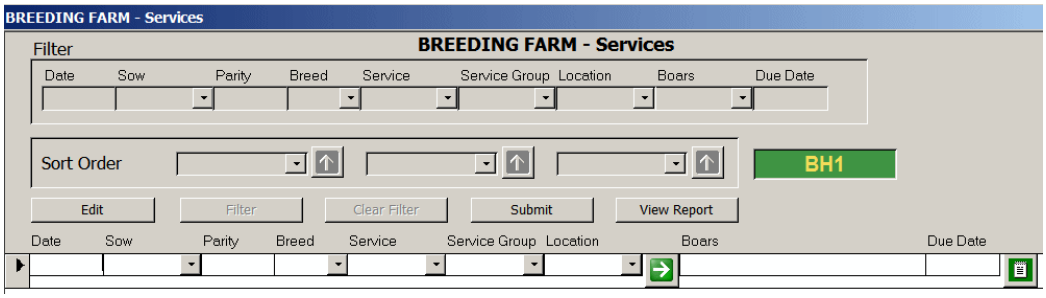
Reproduction

Services

On this screen all service information is entered. For the purposes of clarity, in this manual, a service event refers to a group of mating events. So a sow may have multiple mating events within a two day period, and she may have multiple serving events 21 days apart.

On the service screen you must enter a date and a sow, all the rest of the information is not required, but it is advisable that some further information is included.

A sow must be of status [Dry] to be served. Should a lactating sow be served, the sow must be recorded as having been weaned first. This avoids problems with data validation and ensures cleaner data.



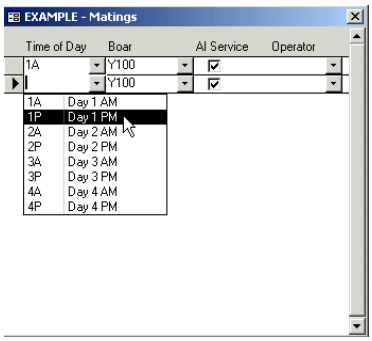
- **Date*** – Date of service event.
- **Sow*** – Tag number of sow being served.
- **Parity** – The parity of the sow at this service event (auto-filled by PigCom). PigCom treats Parity as service parity throughout. Maidens are un-served gilts which become parity one 'gilts' as soon as they are served and remain as parity one until they are served after having their first litter.
- **Breed** – This refers to the service breed and takes the sire and dam breed into consideration (auto-filled by PigCom). If they are the same then the service breed is set to the same. If they are not the same then the crossbreeding table is checked and if the combination of breeds is recorded in this table then the litter is labelled according to the corresponding record in the crossbreeding table. If none of this is true, then the service breed will default to the dam's breed.
- **Service** – This refers to which service number this current record is for this sows parity i.e. 1= first service, 2 = first return service, 3 = second return service etc (auto-filled by PigCom). Should a sows status be [In Pig] when she is entered as having been served (i.e. she has returned to service), a warning will be issued to notify the user that this is the case. This will give the last service date as a check for the user as this may be a case of misidentification. PigCom therefore gives the user the option of cancelling the record and allowing the user to select another tag number or of accepting the number and returning the sow.

- **Service Group** – This is a label that can be assigned to the service. Different labels can be given by adding records to the pick list (see page 13). Service analysis can be done on this label, so can be used for trials etc. for recording treatments (e.g. Type 1 catheter, Type 2 catheter etc.) or could be used to record comments for later analysis e.g. Poor lock during insemination.
- **Location** – This is the pen where the service was made, or where the sow has been moved to post-service. Setting this field will alter the current location of the sow to this value, and she

will be reported as being at this location on subsequent weekly reports. The current location can be amended at any time in the "sows/gilts in" screen. The options for locations can be set-up from the pick lists (see page 13).

- **Boars** – This section shows which boars have been registered as having been mated with this sow. Three matings of the same boar will show as the boars tag listed three times.

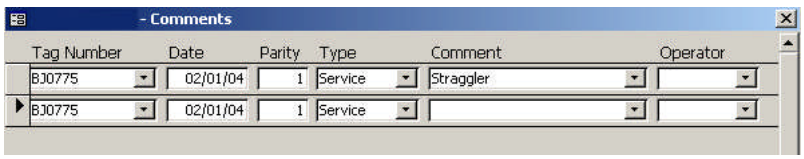
The → arrow activates the secondary input form for registering multiple matings for this service event. Here you must enter a time of day and boar tag as a minimum. Should you not wish to enter this information, then [TAB] over the arrow and this secondary form will not activate. However, without boar data, PigCom will warn → the user that mating details are missing.



- **Time of day*** – This is the time at which the mating event took place. There are AM/PM events listed for each of 4 days.
- **Boar*** – This is the tag number of the boar used for mating the sow. This can be a stock boar on farm or a 'tag number' of an AI boar the user has set up to code for a particular source of AI (company or genetic line).
- **AI Service** – This is a tick box to show a service was by AI (ticked) or Natural (unticked). If the tag number entered refers to a boar that was 'ticked' as an AI boar when he entered the herd/AI unit, then this field will be ticked as soon as the tag was entered. Similarly, it will be unticked if the boar is a natural service boar. The user can override the default if an on-farm AI boar was used for natural service or a stock boar was used for AI.
- **Operator** – This is a label to show who supervised the service. This data is analysed in the weekly report and analytical service analysis to give operator efficiency figures.

The Mating Form can be closed by pressing [END].

The button activates the secondary form for entering comments that the user has about the service.



The tag number, date, parity and type are automatically entered.

- **Comment** - This is the comment you wish to add regarding the service. New comments can either be entered on the pick-list (see page 13) or by typing the new comment in the comment box and clicking [Yes] on the resulting message box.

- **Operator** - This is a label to record who made the comment.

The Comments Form can be closed by pressing [END].

Pregnancy Check/Abortions

This screen is used to mark sows as [Doubtful] or [TNIP] (tested not in pig) after pregnancy checks have been carried out. Aborted sows are also entered in this screen, and sows can be marked as returned if they have been observed as returning to service but are to be culled. Conception rates will be reported correctly whether you mark the sow as returned prior to culling or if you enter the sow as being culled for repeats etc. Culling a sow for repeats or discharge will cause the prior service to be treated as a failed service.

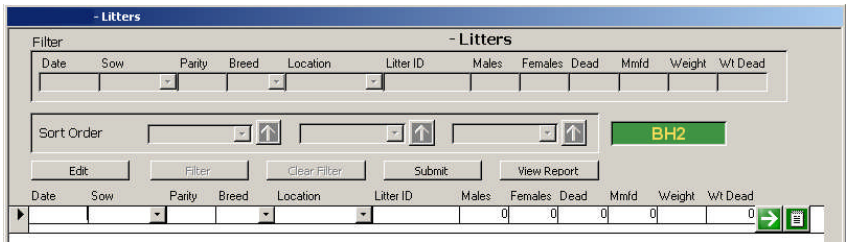
Should a sow be marked as [Doubtful] or [TNIP] and subsequently found to be in pig, then she can be either marked as [In Pig] on this screen, or the prior entries deleted on this screen.

- **Date*** – The date of checking or abortion etc.
- **Sow*** – The tag number of the sow being checked.
- **Result*** – The outcome of the pregnancy check or the abortion event (Options: [Aborted], [Doubtful], [In Pig], [Tested Not In Pig])

Activating the secondary form, allows for entry of comments regarding the return in a similar method to the service comment. The form can be closed by pressing the [End] button.

Farrowings

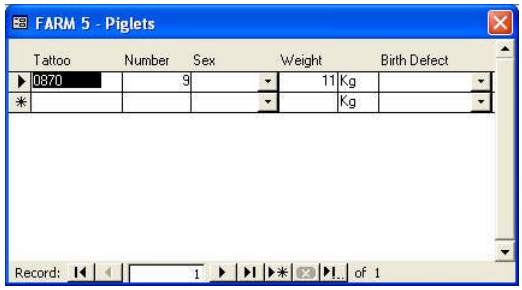
This screen registers litters and piglets.



- **Date*** – The date of birth of the litter.
- **Sow*** – The tag number of the sow giving birth to this litter.
- **Parity** – the parity of this litter of this sow (auto-filled by PigCom).
- **Breed** – This is the same as the service breed of the effective service for this litter (auto-filled by PigCom) (see page 13)
- **Location** – This is the physical location of the sow at farrowing e.g. Farrowing Crate 34. Setting this field will alter the current location of the sow to this value, and she will be reported as being at this location on subsequent weekly reports. The current location can be amended at any time in the "sows/gilts in" screen. The options for locations can be set-up from the pick lists (see page 13).

- **Litter ID** – This is the tattoo number of the first piglet in the litter which should match the tattoo mask format set up during the farm set-up process and is a required field. Should you not be using this facility, PigCom will simply add a 'SowTag_Parity' value in this field.
- **Males*** – The number of males born in the litter. Should sex not be recorded at birth, all the live born piglets can be recorded in either male or female fields.
- **Females*** – The number of females born in the litter.
- **Dead*** – The number of still births born in the litter.
- **Mmfd*** – The number of mummified foetuses born in the litter.
- **Weight** – The weight of live piglets in the litter.
- **Wt Dead** – The weight of dead piglets in the litter.

Activating the secondary data entry screen brings up the piglet registration form. This form can be bypassed by using the [TAB] key to avoid activating the arrow button.



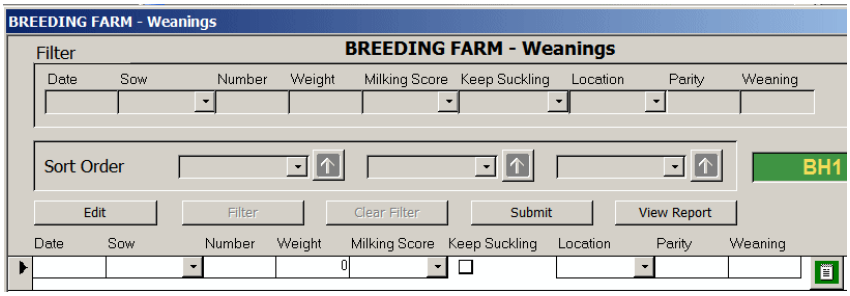
- **Tattoo** – This is the identification mark of the piglet or litter.
- **Number** – The number of piglets with this identification mark.
- **Sex** – The sex of the piglets.
- **Weight** – The weight of the piglet(s).
- **Birth Defects** – Defects of pigs in the litter. These options can be added to by editing the pick lists as described (see page 13)

This form can be closed by pressing [END].

Activating the secondary screen allows for farrowing comments to be entered, in the same method as the service comments. This form can be closed by pressing [END].

Weanings

The weaning screen is used for registration of weaning events and extra suckling events.



You can also record comments on a sow's farrowing/lactating/mothering ability. These comments are set up via pick lists and are shown on the basic sow card.

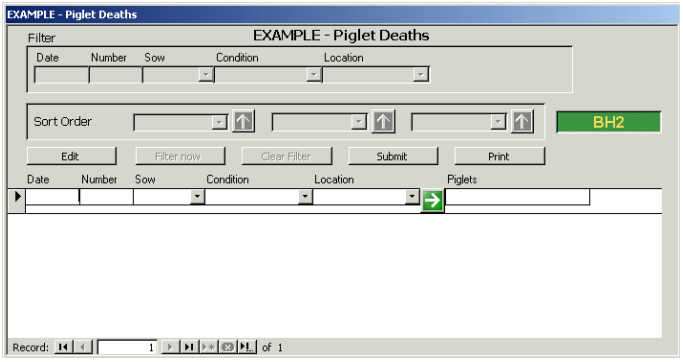
- **Date*** – The date of the weaning event.
- **Sow*** – The tag number of the sow.
- **Number*** – The number of piglets weaned at this event. If the fostering check is activated (see page 8), this number must be correct in regards to born alive, fostering and piglet deaths recorded on PigCom for that particular sow.
- **Weight*** – The total weight of piglets weaned at this event.
- **Milking score** – A subjective score of the sows milking ability [1 Poor – 5 Excellent]
- **Keep Suckling** – This indicates whether this sow is being used for extra suckling. If this is not ticked, the sow will become status [DRY], otherwise ticking the field will keep the sow of

status [Suckling] and mean the next event to be recorded for this sow is another weaning event.

- **Location** – This is the physical location of the sow at weaning i.e. where the sow was moved to. Setting this field will alter the current location of the sow to this value, and she will be reported as being at this location on subsequent weekly reports. The current location can be amended at any time in the "sows/gilts in" screen. The options for locations can be set-up from the pick lists (see page 13).
- **Parity** – The parity of the sow at weaning (auto-filled by PigCom).
- **Weaning** – The weaning event number (i.e. 1st weaning -> extra suckled -> 2nd weaning) (auto-filled by PigCom).

Activating the secondary form allows for entry of weaning comments, these are then shown on the farrowing card for the next parity. This form can be closed by pressing [END].

Piglet Deaths



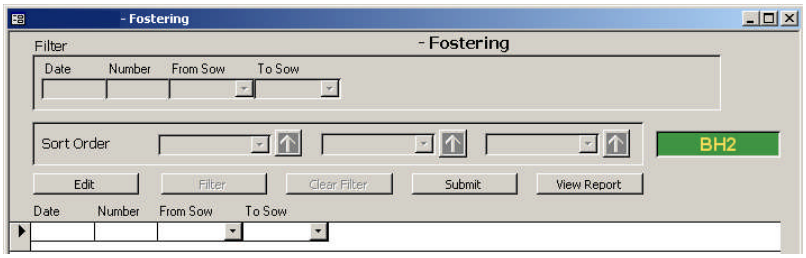
This screen is used to register all pre-weaning deaths. You can register the pre-weaning deaths against a particular sow, in a particular location and identify the particular piglets that have died, but these three pieces of information are not required.

- **Date*** – The date the piglet died.
- **Number*** – The number of dead piglets.
- **Sow** – The tag number of the sow the piglet(s) were suckling on at the time of death. Recording of the sow number is essential if fostering is being recorded and verified.
- **Condition*** – The reason why the piglet(s) died.
- **Location** – Physical location on the farm where the piglets died (e.g. Crate 3)
- **Piglets** – The individual/litter ID of the piglet(s) which have died.

TIP: Users who are using the in-built export routine to other management systems MUST record sow tag for the piglet deaths so that the export routine is able to register piglet deaths on the other management system.

Fostering

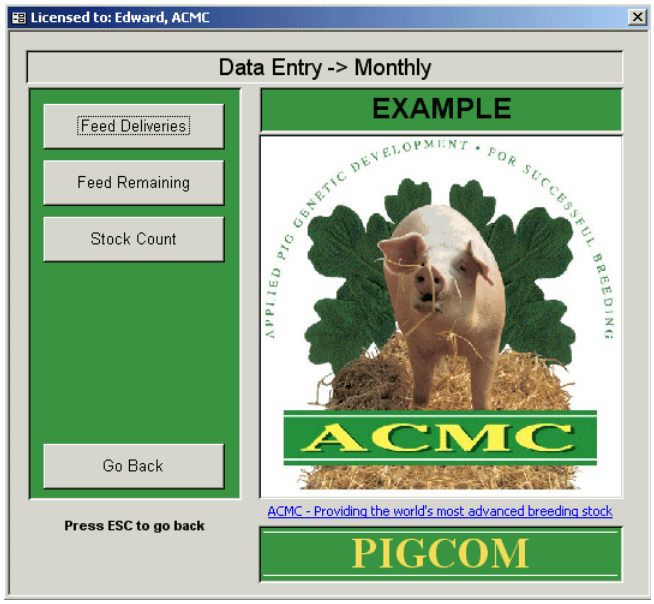
This screen is intended for the recording of piglet fostering between 2 sows. Recording of fostering is not compulsory but is required if the check fostering has been activated in the farm setup (see page 8).



- **Date*** – **The** date the piglet(s) were fostered.
- **Number*** – The number of piglets fostered.
- **From Sow*** – The sow the piglets were fostered off.
- **To Sow*** – The sow the piglets were fostered to.

Monthly Data Entry

The term 'monthly' data refers to data that is recorded over the extended reporting cycle. This may be a calendar month, a four week period, or a three week batch. It is important for accuracy that the data is recorded on the last day of the period, and for that reason, PigCom will only allow the stock taking figures to be entered on the expected last day of the period (see page 10).



The Monthly data is broken down into three main sections:

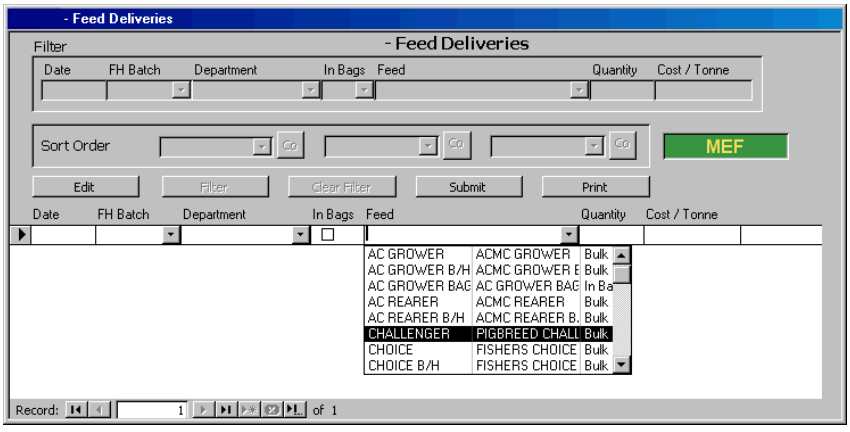
- Feed deliveries in the period
- Feed remaining at the end of the period
- Stock count at the end of the period

Feed Deliveries

When selecting Feed Deliveries off the monthly data entry form, you will first be reminded to update your feed prices in the [Editors] -> [Pick-lists] -> [Feeds] section (see section 13).

The reminder about feed prices given when entering this screen is to help reduce data entry requirements. When you select the feed type, PigCom will use the pick-list to fill in the cost per tonne for you. If this list is kept up to date, you do not need to keep adding/correcting the cost per tonne (a required field). If the value is incorrect, you can edit the cost of delivered feed on this form when entering the data.

To record feed deliveries, you can either record feed exactly as it was delivered e.g. multiple entries for each feed type per period or, if the feed is the same price throughout the period, simply add one entry for each feed type entering the sum of all feed deliveries in that period on e.g. the first day of the period. Either of these scenarios will give exactly the same result.

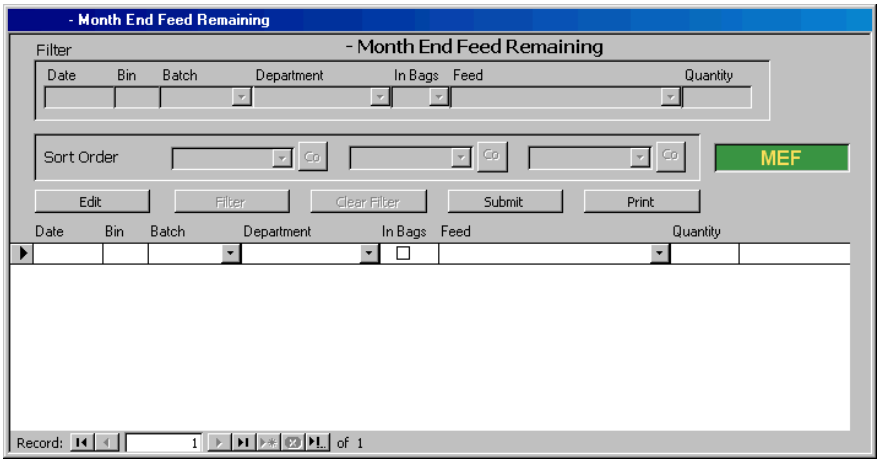


- **Date*** – The date of feed delivery.

- **FH Batch** - The batch of pigs the feed was delivered for.
- **Department*** – The department of the farm the feed is used in.
- **In Bags** – Whether the feed is delivered in bags or bulk (tick for bags).
- **Feed*** – The type of feed delivered (see page 15).
- **Quantity*** – The amount of feed delivered.
- **Cost per tonne (*)** – The price of the feed.

Feed Remaining

The feed remaining screen allows feed stocks at the end of the period to be entered. It is recommended to enter this data to give more accurate feed related figures, but PigCom will assume all feed delivered in the period is consumed in the period if no feed stocks are entered.

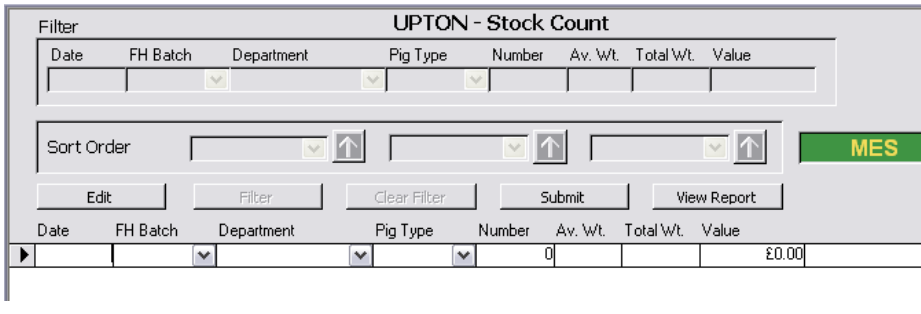


- **Date*** – The date of stock take – MUST be last day of the period (See page 10)
- **Bin** – The bin the feed remaining is in.
- **Batch** - The feeding herd batch the feed is being fed to.
- **Department*** – The department the feed remaining will be used in.
- **In Bags** – Whether the feed remaining is in bags or bulk (tick for bags).
- **Feed*** – The type of feed remaining.
- **Quantity*** – The amount of feed remaining.

Stock Counts

The stock count screen allows current stock counts at the end of the period to be entered into PigCom.

A total count for each pig type in each department is entered along with an estimated average weight. This estimated weight should only be entered for growing pigs which include piglets and all feeding herd pig types (See page 16).

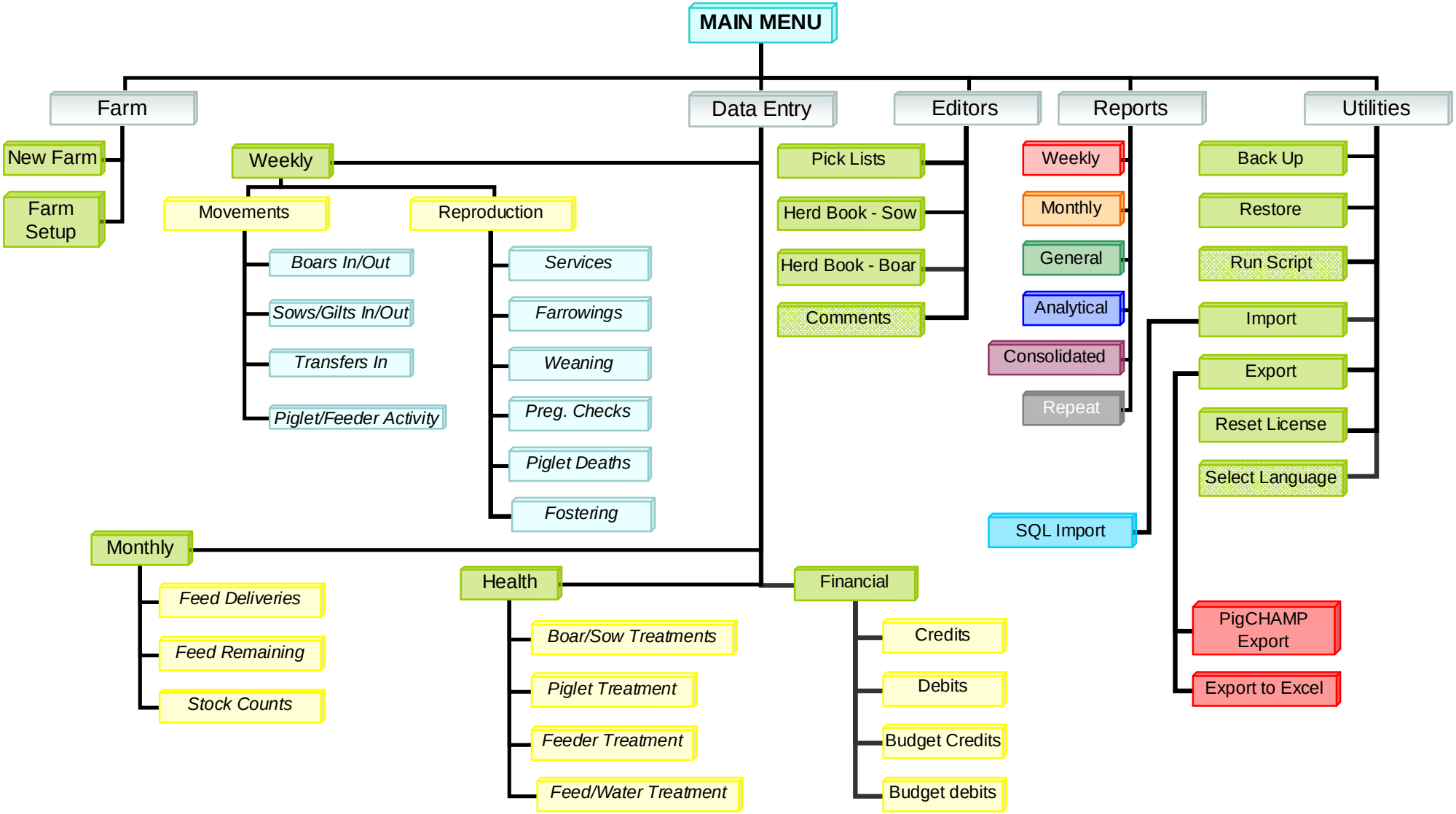


- **Date*** – The date of stock count. This MUST be the last day of the period.
- **FH Batch** - The feeding herd batch that the counted pigs belong in.

- **Department*** – The section of the farm containing the pigs counted e.g. Breeding Herd or Feeding Herd.
- **Pig Type*** – The category of pig counted.
- **Number*** – The count of this pig type.
- **Av. Wt. (*)** – The average weight of pigs of this category in this department. This field will default to the mid value of the weight range set in the pick-lists.
- **Total Wt. (*)** – The product of Av. Wt. and Number (a calculated field which is updated when you alter on of its dependent fields (Av. Wt. or Number).
- **Value** – The value of the pigs in the herd for a specific weight range.

TIP: It is important to reconcile your physical stock counts with the computer records at the end of each period to ensure accuracy of reports such as the monthly summary. For help see the monthly reporting section (Page 130).

PigCom Menus and Reports



Report Directory

Below is a list of reports produced by PigCom, they have been colour coded in connection with the flowchart above to help you navigate to the required form. Majority of the weekly, monthly and analytical reports are also available as consolidated or repeat reports if reports are required for more than 1 farm.

Batch Report
Boar Lists
Boar Mating Analysis
Boar Serving Analysis
Dropouts
Feed Analysis
Feeder Batch Summary
Feeder Deaths
Inventory - Due to Farrow
Inventory - Due to Wean
Inventory - Feed Remaining
Inventory - Gilts due to Serve
Inventory - Sows due to Serve
Litter Analysis - By Breed
Litter Analysis - By Parity
Litter Analysis - Chart Factors Affecting
Litter Analysis - Detail
Litter Analysis - Factors Affecting
Monthly Feeder Growth Rates
Monthly Herd Movements
Monthly Reconciliation report
Monthly Stock Report
Monthly Summary
Period Analysis
Piglet List
Pregnancy Check or Vaccination Reports
Service Analysis - Boar Performance
Service Analysis - Chart Factors Affecting
Service Analysis - Day Analysis
Service Analysis - Detail
Service Analysis - Factors Affecting
Service Analysis - Service Details
Service Analysis - Summary
Sow Cards
Sow/Gilt Serving Analysis
Sow History
Sow Lists
Sows due to Farrow
Sows due for Service
Sows due for Weaning
Stock Report
Treatments & Medication Report
Weekly Conception
Weekly Due to Farrow
Weekly Feeder Growth Rates
Weekly Feeder Summary
Weekly Herd Movements
Weekly Movements Summary
Weekly Report Consolidated
Weekly Summary
Weekly Summary (Consolidated)

PigCom Registration Form

(For non-internet users)

FAO: Technical Department

Please complete and fax this form to +44 (0)1262 488192

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Postcode: _____

Phone Number: (_____) _____

Email: _____

Registration Code (on PigCom CD label): _____

Site Code (appears on screen after failed internet connection): _____

Maximum number of sows: _____